The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail	$8 00
do six months, do	4 00
do three months, do	2 00
Weekly Post, per year	2 00
do in Clubs of five or over	1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at all time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

Come to me, gentle sleep!
I pine, I pine for thee;
Come, with thy spells, the soft, the deep,
And set my spirit free!

Each lonely burning thought
In twilight languor steep,
Come to the full heart, long o'erwrought,
Oh, gentle! gentle sleep!

Come with thine urn of dew,
Sleep, gentle sleep! but bring
No voice love's yearnings to renew,
No visions on thy wing!

Come, as to folding flowers—
To birds in forests deep—
Long, dark and dreamless be thine hours,
Oh, gentle, gentle sleep!

THE FIRE BY THE SEA.

BY ALICE CARY.

There were seven fishers with nets in their hands,
And they walked and talked by the seaside sands;
Yet sweet as the sweet dew-fall
The words they spake, though they spake so low,
Across the long, dim centuries flow
And we know them, one and all—
Aye, know them and love them all.

Seven sad men in the days of old,
And one was gentle, and one was bold,
And they walked with downcast eyes;
The bold was Peter, the gentle was John,
And they all were sad, for the Lord was gone,
And they knew not if he would rise—
Knew not if the dead would rise.

The live long night, till the moon went out,
In the drowning waters they beat about;
Beat slow through the fogs their way;
And the sails dropped down with clinging wet,
And no man drew but an empty net,
And now 'twas the break of the day—
The great glad break of the day.

"Cast your nets on the other side—"
('Twas Jesus speaking across the tide)—
And they cast and were dragging hard;
But that disciple whom Jesus loved,
Cried straightway out, for his heart was moved:
"It is our risen Lord—
Our Master and our Lord!"

Then Simon, girding his fisher's coat,
Went over the nets and out of the boat—
Aye! first of them all was he;
Repenting sore the denial past,
He feared no longer his heart to cast
Like an anchor into the sea—
Down deep in the hungry sea.

And the others, through the mist so dim,
In a little ship came after him,
Dragging their net through the tide;
And when they had gotten close to the land
They saw a fire of coals in the sand,
And, with arms of love so wide,
Jesus, the crucified!

'Tis long, and long, and long ago,
Since the rosy lights began to flow
O'er the hills of Galilee;
And with eager eyes and lifted hands
The seven fishers saw on the sands
The fire of coals by the sea—
On the wet, wild sands by the sea.

'Tis long ago, yet faith in our souls
Is kindled just by that fire of coals
That streamed o'er the mists of the sea;
Where Peter, girding his fisher's coat,
Went over the net and out of the boat,
To answer, "Lov'st thou me?"
Thrice over, "Lov'st thou me?"

The foregoing lines appeared some weeks ago in THE POST. An accomplished lady friend at New Castle, who has often been called on to meet the objections which the lines endeavor to answer, sends the following additional, which are so beautiful and appropriate, as well as so conclusive in meeting the arguments of skepticism, that we cannot refrain from giving them publicity in connection with the original. By introducing them entire between the sixth and seventh stanzas of Miss Cary's poem, it becomes complete as a refutation of a very common skepticism of the day. The following are the additional lines of our fair correspondent Stella C:

And into His loving arms they rushed,
Blind unbelief in their hearts all crushed,
When the victory was complete—
Their risen Lord was never denied.
But ever, wherever they went, they cried,
Believe in our risen Lord,
Repent and believe in our Lord.

With their eyes they had seen the *Risen* Lord,
With their ears took in his gracious Word
So gracious to man is His fall,
They had handled Him e'er He ascended,
Knew the Divine with the human was blended,
Yes blended in Him,
The Christ and Saviour of all.

In Him who in symbol His flesh had given
His blood to atone as they sat in the even,
At supper to eat and to drink,
To eat and to drink in mem'ry of Him.
'Till the lights of this world should all grow dim,
And all their senses, save one, still disclose,
It was not a myth that met them there,
On the sea's lonely brink.

And in dangers oft, in stripes not a few,
In perils of the heathen, and stoned by the Jew,
With eyes raised aloft,
They sang in the prisons a song to God,
For the grace to walk where His Son had trod,
Where his Son trod so oft
'Midst the scorn and rage of men.

It was meet in that age so dark and cold,
That one should be gentle and one bold,
For darkness reached afar
The gentle, so quick to perceive his Lord,
The bold, so fearless in speaking His Word,
The Word that dispels the night,
And brings in the morning star.

And 'tis meet that these fishes by the sea,
Should speak this, thro' ages to you and me,
What they sealed with their blood,
That Jesus is Christ, the Light of the World,
That His glorious banner was then unfurled,
Striped with his precious blood,
Buying us back to God.

THE last instance of modesty is that of a lady who refused to wear a watch in her bosom because it had hands.

A DEFUNCT newspaper in Kansas—the Leavenworth *Times*—sent this farewell blessing at the place in its last issue: "May the 999 curses of the Apocalypse seize your d——d city. Amen."

AN economical resident of Newburyport Mass., applied at the Post-office the other day for ten cents' worth of six cent postage stamps, and when told he must pay two cents more if he wanted two, he looked disappointed, and replied: "Wall, I spose I must have em anyhow, but seems to me they're dreadful dear."

PAULETTE.

Oh, for a pencil of a Claude, the pen of a Dante, to do justice to the scene we would depict! To paint that blue Italian sky,—the indescribable effect of the light and shadow,—the mountain ridges, gleaming in the sunset like vast wedges of gold, piled one against the other, the smiling valley beneath, from which rose up ever and anon upon the breeze the sound of far-off music, rude enough, it may be, but sounding marvelously sweet nevertheless.

Nor was it a mere landscape we would feebly attempt to delineate; there were figures harmonizing well with the place and hour. Seated on the trunk of a fallen tree, at the entrance of a green, woody vale, was an old woman; while a tall, athletic form lay extended on the grass at her feet. Both wore the costume generally adopted by the peasants of the Apennines, to which class they evidently belonged; but there was something in the countenance of the younger one that involuntarily commanded attention; something in its singular beauty and wild daring, subdued in an instant at the mild voice of his companion: the former even more than usually conspicuous in the proud glitter of his dark eyes and the well-pleased smile on his curve lip. There was a rustling in the little wood behind them, as he half arose at length from his recumbent posture; but the mother and son were too much occupied with their own thoughts to notice it.

"It is getting late," exclaimed he, "and I must be going."

"Well, success to thy wooing, Arnauld!"

"Ah, mother, I do not fear."

"Then you think Paulette loves you? But then how can it be otherwise?" and the fond mother passed her thin hand caressingly over his dark hair.

Arnauld laughed a free, joyous laugh; and then, suddenly springing up, dashed aside the green boughs beneath whose shade they had been resting.

"I could have sworn that I saw something moving," exclaimed he, "but it must have been fancy."

"For the matter of that, there are living things enough in yonder wood. But come, I will not detain you any longer."

And the old woman rising feebly, leaning heavily on his arm, soon gained her humble dwelling, at the threshold of which Arnauld quitted her with a heart filled to overflowing with glad anticipations of future happiness.

Paulette sat alone in her little cottage. One would almost have thought she was expecting him. Her heart throbbed wildly; her hands trembled so that the knitting upon which she was employed stood a fair chance of being completely spoiled; her eyes flashed through tears which were dashed away the next moment with a proud impatient gesture. Presently the sound of an approaching footstep was distinctly audible, while the color came and went in fitful flushes upon the cheek of Paulette, and she commenced singing a gay air, but somehow her voice sounded less sweet than usual.

Arnauld had entered the cottage and stood by her side before the maiden was or appeared to be conscious of his presence; and then she only just lifted up her dark, bright eyes with a glance of careless greeting, and bent them again over her work.

"You are merry to-night," said he.

"What should make me otherwise?"

"Nothing, I trust. The saints forbid you should ever know care, Paulette."

For a moment those earnest tones sank into the heart of her to whom they were addressed. A wild, wayward heart it was—a very woman's—love and pride, shame, tenderness, and resentment strangely blended together.

"One would think this knitting of yours must positively be all finished to-night," said Arnauld. "Why you have not even found time to look at me yet?"

Paulette lifted up her eyes mechanically; but there was something in the beaming happiness of his that made her shrink back with a sudden start. Arnauld drew away the work from her passive hands, which he held clasped in both of his; but they were cold as ice. What more took place on that memorable evening resembled a wild dream. Arnauld went home a disappointed man; the sound of her light laugh and scornful words ringing in his ears like the knell of departed hope; while Paulette was seen a few hours afterward threading the mazes of the rustic dance, to all appearance the gayest of the gay.

* * * * *

More than a year had passed away since that summer evening of which we write. It might have been ten times as long, judging by the change it had wrought in Arnauld. He seemed to have grown old and haggard all at once, and his listless steps and heavy eye afforded a vivid contrast to his former proud and cheerful bearing. Much of this might be accounted for by the death of his aged mother, to whom he had been greatly attached; but there was another and a secret cause for it, known only to himself and her whom he had loved so passionately and so vainly.

The young Paulette was still unchanged. She laughed, she worked, she danced just as usual. Some fancied her a little paler and thinner, but she certainly was not a whit less gay and joyous.

The season is now approaching when it is customary for the poorer classes of the peasants of the Apennines to quit their mountain homes for the precarious labors of the harvest-time in the Pontine marshes, this being, in general, the last resort of poverty and destitution; for it is a well-known fact that not above half ever live to return, the rest being invariably swept off by the fearful malaria fever so common in the unwholesome district into which they venture. The peasantry, with the proverbial carelessness of their disposition, make light of the whole affair, and it is by no means an unfrequent occurrence to see this doomed band quitting their native place, in all probability forever, amid mirth and song. Thus it was on the occasion of which we write; and yet there were some who could not help feeling sad.

"Poor Arnauld!" said one; "it is well that his old mother is dead, or such a sight would have broken her heart. So young and active as he is, and rich, too, for one of his station."

The young man turned his eyes toward the kind speaker, whom he had known from his childhood, and there were tears in them.

"Nay," said his friend, "it is not yet too late. Oh, Arnauld, have you forgotten how few return of those who go forth thus?"

"No, it was for that reason I joined them. I am weary of life."

He glanced, as he spoke, toward the picturesque cottage of Paulette, hoping that she would have been there to see them go past; yearning in his undying affection for one last look of love and pity; for surely even she would pity him now. But it was apparently deserted.

The old man shook his head, and turned away with a deep sigh.

"Ah! those women!" murmured he, as the doomed band slowly disappeared amid the windings of the mountain paths, and the last shrill notes of the zampogna (a kind of bagpipe, common in Italy,) mellowed by the distance, fell lingeringly on his ear. "Ah, those women! what have they not to answer for? Half the follies that men commit, I do verily believe, if the truth were but known!"

The aged peasant spoke with bitterness, for his heart was sorely grieved. Had Arnauld been his own son, he could not have loved him better than he did.

It is the customary for all the members of these poor families to move together, from the hoary-headed grandfather to the infant in arms, carrying all the simple household goods and movable property with them. But there were still a few among that little band who seemed, like Arnauld, alone in the world. Among these was a young girl who, by hiding herself amidst the women and children, had managed to escape observation until they had left their native place, when, dashing away a few natural tears, she withdrew the covering fro her fair, bright face, andro began to look aund upon her new comm panions, and mke herself useful in a a thousand ways.

Then it was that Arnanld also aroused himself from the melancholy reverie into which he had fallen, at the sound of a glad, familiar voice, at a little distance off, talking gaily to the children. Could it be a dream? But no, there she was, with her bounding step and beaming eyes, the latter growing involuntarily brighter as their glance met, although she started, and looked equally surprised at this strange encounter. The estrangment of months seemed to have passed away in an instant.

"Who would have thought to meet you here?" exclaimed the girl as he hastily approached.

"And you! Ah, Paulette, I know not whether to be glad or sorry?" And, for the first time, Arnauld began to think seriously of all the perils and sickness that lay before them.

"We are friends, Arnauld, are we not?" asked his companion, secretly touched with his unselfish affection, but with her usual playful tone and bright, resistless smile. "You know it would be very unpleasant if it were otherwise, when we shall be obliged to be so much together."

"Obliged" repeated the young man, as if the term did not exactly please him.

"Why, we can't help it, can we, since you are here?"

Arnauld took the little hand timidly extended toward him, and kissed it passionately.

"I do think," said Paulette, half laughing, half confused, "that some one must have told you my mad freak of going to the Pontine marshes; and so you came like a kind friend and brother to look after me. Was it so?"

Ah! she knew better; but what will not a woman say or do to preserve her heart's secret?

"No, indeed," replied Arnauld; and as shed had hoped and expected, her words, coming back to him in after time, served effectually to repress any of those vague surmises and conclusions which her altered manner toward himself, together with man's natural vanity, might have otherwise assisted him to arrive at.

Paulette shook her head with an incredulous air, as she turned away; and Arnauld soon afte: ..nd himself mingling involuntarily in the wild mirth with which the peasantry sought to beguile their weary pilgrimage. It was months since he had felt so gay and happy.

Paulette stole apart, and wept; but there was little of sadness in the tears she shed. She had left no one behind to lament her, except it might be a whole host of lovers, not one of whom stood in any great danger of breaking his heart on her account; and two or three kind friends who would pity and forget her, as friends usually do. Her parents had died long since, when she was a little child. Besides if heaven spared her, she would soon be back again in her own little rose covered cottage, for directly the corn is cut the reapers make all the haste they can from the pestilential flax, which grows every day they are forced to linger, more rife with disease and death. And who knows what changes might have come to pass before then? Poor Paulette! She was so hopeful, so happy, that she never thought of the intervening dangers of their perilous undertaking.

As the young girl had anticipated, Arnauld and she, both standing alone, as it were, become naturally thrown much into each other's society; and the former had the opportunity of performing a thousand kind offices, which were received in such a manner as to make the past seem like a dream. Could it be that she would love him at last? And what a happy thing it was that he had thought in his despair of the Pontine marshes. But what could have been her motive? Was it a mere love of change and excitement—a girlish whim, as she had said? Or could she have heard—but no, it was evident from her manner at their first meeting, from her having suspected him of the very same thing, that it was not so. They had met by a mere chance, a providence. Ah! Arnauld was right there is no such thing as chance.

His first care on arriving at the place of their destination was to seek for Paulette a temporary hut of bulrushes and canes, which rapidly attain to a prodigious height in the more marshy parts of the plain, and never perhaps, had she slept so soundly and sweetly as in this rude abode. Few, however, took the trouble to secure for themselves so simple a luxury, taking their meals and resting at night, upon a blanket spread upon the ground.

It was not long before symptoms of disease began to manifest itself among that mountain band, and threw a gloom over the mirth aad hilarity which had hitherto bid defiance to hardship and privation. The women and children as might be expected, suffered most; but Paulette's naturally vigorous constitution, aided by her youth and high spirits, not to mention the watchful care of Arnauld, enabled her to pass unscathed through this trying ordeal, and her kind nursing of the sick, and cheerful encouragement to the rest in the completion of their perilous task, made her a blessing to them all. By and by, however, as the season advanced, and strong men were stricken down all at once, and grew feeble as infants, matters began to assume a serious aspect. Even Paulette looked pale and thoughtful, and never smiled but when she caught the sad, earnest gaze of Arnauld fixed upon her, and then only to charm away his wild forbodings. But a trial awaited her, to which all else seemed as nothing.

One morning Arnauld was absent from his accustomed place among the reapers, and the young girl sought him in vain. "He has the fever, no doubt," said one of his companions, in answer to her inquiries, and with a cold air of indifference, too often the result of misery and despair. "And yet I could have sworn I saw him but now hard at work."

Paulette continued her search with a beating heart, and presently reached the spot where he had sunk down in weariness and exhaustion, and, kneeling by his side, took his burning hands in hers, and spoke kindly and soothingly.

"Paulette!" murmured the sick man, called back as it were to life by the gentle tones of that well-loved voice—"my own Paulette!"

His features were much changed, and white and livid from disease; but the girl heeded it not, as she bent down to kiss the cold clammy brow, and parched and quivering lips, bidding him live for her sake. While Arnauld, thinking it all a wild fever dream, prayed that it might never pass away.

With the assistance of his companions, Paulette had him conveyed to her own hut, where she watched over and tended him day and night with but faint hopes of success. And the little band of reapers grew less and less, and paler and paler, and sadder and sadder, as one by one they carried forth their dead, to bury them amid the pesellential wilds of that doomed land!

It was night and Paulette sat in her rude bulrush but, wearied with the heat and toil of the harvest field, and full of a thousand dark forebodings. The invalid slumbered heavily on his bed of leaves, looking so wan and deathlike that ever and anon the girl, instigated by a strange fear bent down to listen if he yet breathed, or part the tangled hair on his dark brow, and press her lips to it again and again, without the dread of arousing him from that deep unnatural sleep. There was something terrible in the stillness of the place and hour. Presently, however, the slumberer became restless; he tossed up his shrunken arms, his parched lips moved rapidly, he was dreaming of his far-off home among the Apennines, and his first love so cruelly scorned and blighted. Paulette shuddered at the constant repetition of her own name. She spoke to him and he grew calmer. The past faded away. His large hollow eyes brightened into some thing like intelligence as he gazed around, while a smile relieved the otherwise stern rigidity of that marble face.

"Do you know me dearest?"

"Yes, you are Paulette. But what brought you to these fearful marshes?"

"Shall I tell you? It was in anticipation of this hour. I had heard of your intended departure, and feared neither disease nor death, but only our separation."

"And was it for me—for me that you left your mountain home and all your lovers and friends?"

"I never had but one lover that I cared about."

"And he?"

"Ah, you are too ill to guess, so I must tell you."

And then the girl hid her young face in his bosom and told him everything, even from the very beginning—how she had been gathering flowers in the little wood, and overheard all that passed between him and his mother, and how her proud woman's heart had swelled with indignation at the thought of having betrayed itself, and given away its love unasked—how his laugh, as he turned to depart, had well nigh driven her mad; and she determined to let him see that a maiden's heart is not so lightly won; intending all the while to forgive him at last. But a wound is always more easily inflicted than healed, and no opportunity ever occurred of explaining away those harsh and bitter words which had separated them forever, until—but there is no occasion to repeat any more. This time, Arnauld knew it was no dream, and her tears and caresses wooed him back to life.

From that night he began to recover. It was well for him, in some respects, that it was but slowly, for Paulette had already half repeated her involuntary confession; but her maiden pride and bashfulness soon disappeared before his passionate thanks, his ardent yet respectful tenderness; and amid all the daily increasing hardships of their situation, the period of his lingering convalescence was one of deep happiness to both.

Pale and spectre-like, the little band toiled on until their arduous task was at length completed, and the remnant were at liberty to return to their native mountains. There was scarcely a family but left some one behind in the marshes; and yet all left strangely happy at the thought of home. It was a sad sight to see them on their weary pilgrimage, walking in troops, the healthy supporting the sickly, who took it by turns to ride in a rude buffalo cart. Occasionally, as they approached the termination of their journey, the shrill notes of the zampogna were again heard; while Paulette, assisted by the children, wove garlands of wild flowers, with which to adorn the necks of the buffaloes, Arnauld moving ever by her side like a shadow.

It was a bright, sunny day when they wound at length, more resembling some spirit-band than living and breathing creatures, up the steep mountain paths of their native Apennines, inhaling, as it were, new life from the healthful breezes, and the welcoming voices of those assembled to greet them. And while a few stole away to weep in silence for the missing ones, the rest gathered eagerly around their countrymen, with warm, heartfelt congratulations and kind offers of assistance, until they should once more get to rights.

Paulette especially was an object of general observation. All noticed how sadly she was changed: but none thought to pity her, nevertheless. How was it possible, when they heard Arnauld relating, with white lips and kindling eyes, how she had watched over him, and saved his life among those fearful marshes; when they gazed upon her bashful and yet happy face, and caught the mingled prayers and blessings of many a poor wanderer whom she had nursed and tended! The old man before mentioned, and who had been the first to greet Arnauld on his return, dashed away the unwonted tear from his rough cheek as he listened.

"Oh, those women!" murmured he. "Heaven bless them all, say I, for what should we do without them? Their willfulness is, after all, only a passing cloud; while their love and devotion constitute the sunshine of our existence."

The old man well deserved to have been a philosopher.

One more scene, and we have done—home scene, and there is nothing like them for real, touching beauty. It is the interior of that rose-covered cottage, rude and scantily furnished, but sufficiently picturesque to afford a pleasant background to our picture. The figures are striking and artistic in their very simplicity. What a study in the upraised countenance of the girl, so full of a sweet, loving trust! the hair thrown back from the clear, smiling brow; the eyes—but no painter could ever hope to do justice to those bright, star-like eyes, or catch the sweet sunshine of their deep, quiet happiness. And now she had hid them in the bosom of her companion—her husband—and a single tear falls upon her bowed head as he bends over and blesses her. The yellow hue of the malaria is still upon his faded cheek, but in his heart all is peace.

The moon is up; the peasants are dancing without among the vines. Ever and anon they pause beneath the lattice, with some some glad, bridal song. Paulette feels as if she could almost sing, too, and then a gentler mood comes over her, and she weeps instead, happy tears, dashed away as soon as shed. Ah! it was doubtless very wrong of her so be so proud, and wilful, and hard to win, and she might have lost her lover by it forever, but, for all that, it was very natural.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

The Storey-White Imbroglio—Vigorous Journalism—Dirty Dogs, Adhesive Plasters, and Advertising Agents—Spicy Correspondence—Exciting Scenes.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

A few days since the Tribune vigorously attacked the advertising agent of the Times, insinuating that advertisements were secured for that paper by threats of exposure or attack in its columns. In Saturday's Times, Mr. Storey urbanely informed Mr. Horace F. White that, personally, he was a dirty dog and a lying scoundrel, and with bold metaphor, fastened the accusation, like an adhesive plaster, on Horace's.

SLOPING BROW.

Of course, an intense excitement was created in journalistic circles, and bets of an alcoholic character were freely laid as to the weapons with which the little difficulty would be settled. Because, according to the code of honor which obtains everywhere, even in the Tribune office, to be called a liar, and contemptible scoundrel, and to have imputed to one the possession of canine characteristics, is an insult which only gore, from the heart or nose, can wash away. There was much disappointment when, at 2 o'clock, it was reported that the shooting had not yet occurred, and that the Grand Jury had been

CHEATED OF ITS PREY.

A Republican reporter was at once detailed to work up the case, and reports that he was successful in obtaining the following information which cannot fail to be of interest:

On Saturday morning Mr. Horace White arose, dressed himself, and sat down to a modest breakfast of corned beef hash, dry toast and tea. The morning papers were on the table—at least the Republican and Times were, as Mr. White declares that it is bad enough to write for the d——d paper without reading it afterwards. Having read the Republican and cut out its city news for the information of the reporters for the next day's Tribune, Mr. White took up the Times and glanced at its editorial columns.

"Ha," said he, "Story is pitching into some one again, and he never scrupled to call things by their proper names."

"Read it, Harry dear," said his wife, who with a young lady visitor, presided over the breakfast table and administered

THE HASH WHICH CHEERS

but not inebriates.

Mr. White read a few lines, then paused at the conclusion of the article. He turned pale as death, then a crimson flush mantled his countenance, and the hash-spoon fell from his nerveless grasp.

"What is the matter my dear?" asked the partner of his joys and sorrows.

"Wh-wh-why—nothing, but that white-headed cess-pool, that ulcer of journalism, that second-hand slinger of ungrammatical filth, that man Storey has grossly attacked me—Horace. How sad it is that a journal claiming to be respectable should descend to such

SCURRILOUS PERSONAL ABUSE."

"Let me see the article, dear," said his wife.

"It's too bad," said the young lady visitor.

"It's too d—d bad. Let us have family prayers and then—rrr revenge!" cried Horace.

"Oh, Harry, you won't fight, will you?" gasped his agonized bride.

"I must, I must," he responded with Spartan heroism.

"But if you should be killed, what would become of me?"

"Never mind that; what would become of *me?*" His voice trembling with suppressed bravery. Mr. White packed up his pistols his will (bequeathing his body to the Rush Medical College), and

CONVULSIVELY GRASPING.

the railing of a State street car—the number of which we have been unable to procure—was whirled into the heart of the busy city.

At the Tribune office all was excitement. It was unanimously agreed that blood and blood alone could atone for the venomous attack of the Times. Mr. Medill put his hand up to his ear and shouted that if it were his case, he would be deaf to any but the most abject apology. Deacon Bross gave his voice for war. "Fight, Horace," said he, "fight. If you kill him we'll make that all right with the Grand Jury, and if he kills you the Tribune will stand the most expensive funeral that money can buy." Belly Cowles also favored the plan Something must be done, he said, to divert public attention from such affairs as the

ONAHAN BRIBE,

and the Free Love ring. The moment had arrived, the opportunity had presented itself, the man was here. If their champion perished—here Mr. White begged that Cowles would not jest with sacred subjects—under cover of the obituary and the trial report, the paper might safely draw off and its eccentricities would be forgotten. In fact, only one person in the office voted against fighting, and that was Mr. White. The duello, he urged, was a relic of barbarism. Besides it was dangerous. "Poohpooh," observed Ab—by which playful diminutive of abdomen Mr. Cowles is familiarly known—"we'll fix that. Of course the pistols won't be loaded." This point being agreed upon, Mr. White accepted the amendment, and penned the following

CHALLENGE.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE EDITORIAL ROOMS,
CHICAGO, May 6, 1871.

SIR: In your journal of this day you have seen fit to couple my name with epithets as offensive as the allegations are false. Your size alone protects you. You would not have ventured on such a course with a man older than yourself. Of course such an insult as that which you have offered can only be atoned for by your funeral. Unless, therefore, you apologize in the humblest manner I shall be compelled to enrich the Coroner. I shall await your apology until 2 o'clock. If it does not reach me by that hour, I shall send a friend to wait upon you.

Your obedient servant,
HORACE WHITE.

Mr. W. F. Storey.

MR. STOREY APOLOGIZES.

To this cartel the following reply was returned promptly:

CHICAGO TIMES EDITORIAL ROOMS,
CHICAGO, May 6, 1871.

SIR: To you. Your letter is before me. It will not always be before me. I apologize to you in the most unmistakable manner. A perusal of the article to which you have referred convinces me that I was in error in employing such mild language. The most vigorous vocabulary of vituperation fails miserably in conveying an adequate idea of your dirtiness, of your cowardliness, of your scoundrelism, of your mendacity, and of your dog-gedness.

You intimate that a friend of yours will wait upon me this afternoon. I shall order the cashier to watch closely any articles of value which may be lying about loose in the office.

Your obedient servant,
WILBUR F. STOREY.

Mr. Horace White, D. D.

FIGHT OR EMIGRATE.

Language like those could not be misunderstood, and admitted of no false interpretation. Blood and wounds lurked in every letter, the commas were belligerent. So Mr. White with a sickly smile and a fervent wish that his poor grandmother could only see him now, penned the following note:

CHICAGO TRIBUNE EDITORIAL ROOMS,
CHICAGO, May 6, 1871.

SIR: Circumstances, over which I have no control, compel me to challenge you to mortal combat. I hereby do so. Gov. Bross will wait upon your friend to arrange the preliminaries as to time, place, and weapons. My size of coffins is sevens. Your obedient servant.

HORACE WHITE.

Mr. W. F. Storey.

This letter written and forwarded. Mr. White returned to his room with the gaiety of a

CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

As he was sitting there vainly striving to collect his thoughts, Mr. Cowles entered and urged his champion to come forth and air himself. "Let us," said he, "go forth and beard the lion in his den. It will have a good moral effect."

They went out, and arm-in-arm passed along the street under a running fire of that's him!" "There's White!" "He's the dirty dog!" "That's Horace!" "Peanuts—five cents a quart," and similar compliments. They reached the Times office.

"You go in first, Cowles" said the intrepid White.

"Is Mr. Storey within?" said Mr. Cowles, to the gentlemanly clerk.

"He is not, sir" replied the menial.

"Where is he?"

"He has gone across the road to the shooting gallery for an hour's practice. His wife was here this morning. Her last words were

"WILBUR HAVE YOU GOT YOUR PISTOL?"

"Too bad that he's not in," said Mr. White boldly.

"I can send for him, sir, and he will be over in a moment," said the clerk.

"Never mind, don't trouble yourself," said Mr. White, "It's of no consequence. My name is Horace White. Tell Mr. Storey that I called round to shed his blood."

The clerk said Mr. Storey was just crossing the street, but Mr. White hadn't time to wait. He had to go and see a man, and he was in a hurry to keep his appointment. Mr. Cowles caught up with him in less than an hour and persuaded him to return to Dearborn street. They stood upon the corner together, the cynosure of every eye. Admiring friends held a little court round them, loudly praising the Horatian valor. At this supreme moment Mr. Cowles started, and said

"I SEE A FORM."

"What do you see, sister Ann?" questioned Mr. White.

"A tall and elderly man with a white beard."

"'Tis him! 'Tis him!" gasped Mr. White, with more emphasis than grammar.

"I say, Cowles, we won't run, will we?"

What answer the veteran Abdomen would have returned is matter of conjecture, for the man came nearer and resolved into a peripatetic blind asylum, led by a very

DIRTY DOG.

Latest, 3:05 a. m.—Our reporter has just returned from the offices of the Times and Tribune. All is quiet there. Mr. White has shed the first blood. It was that of a bed bug. We hope to be able to chronicle in the Republican's next issue the duel and death of both combatants.

SOME one advises young ladies to beware of marrying a man the initial of whose name is the same as their own, since there is an old saying which tells us that:

"To change the name and not the letter,
Is to change for the worse, not for the better."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 8, 1871.

MRS. LINCOLN and General SHERIDAN are daily expected to arrive in this country. This will be unwelcome news to the special friends of the "Late Lamented" and the Piegan Indians. We will agree to say nothing more about the public funds they have squandered in spreeing over Europe if they will consent not to afflict us with a book upon what they know about foreign parts.

THERE has been no movement on the part of the administration, so far as we know, to interfere in behalf of American citizens and Christian civilization outraged in China. Although it may not be an element in the next Presidential election, still it ought to occupy the attention of those who have laid up such a large stock of glory out of a defence of the American flag.

A LETTER WRITER remarks that Col. A. K. McCLURE is one of the clearest headed politicians in the State, and that he says "to be successful the Democracy must make their choice for the Presidency between Gov. GEARY and Gov. WALKER, of Virginia." ALEX is sometimes facetious after dinner, and all times an incorrigible wag. He is a great friend of GEARY'S, although he says he wouldn't believe him on oath.

IT is generally understood that BEN. BUTLER is laying the ropes to be nominated and elected Governor of Massachusetts, which he thinks will be a good opening for him to go in for the Presidency. When he attains the latter position, we insist that he shall make General FARNSWORTH Secretary of War, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, Secretary of State. These gentlemen so thoroughly understand BUTLER that there would be no trouble in the administration. If BEN became obstreperous FARNSWORTH could shake his fist under his nose, and BECK would save him from getting a licking, and then everything would go along smooth.

THE recently made compulsory education law of Michigan provides that every parent, guardian or other person in the State, having control and charge of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send them to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year.

They must go to a public school, whether there be free or pay schools, where the parents would prefer sending them. In Prussia, from whence the system is copied, the religion of the parents is respected and schools provided under the control of the several denominations. Are the public schools becoming so unpopular as to be obliged to recruit by compelling attendance?

NOTHING TO DO.

Some of the friends of T. A. SCOTT are a little solicitous lest he should be out of a situation this summer, and are engaged hunting up railroads, two or three hundred miles long, to enable him to take the Presidency, just to keep his hand in. This is well enough, as he is only President of five railroads, including the Union Pacific, Vice President of twelve, including the Pennsylvania Central, Director in thirty-three, and General Consolidation Agent for the balance. He keeps four Secretaries busy looking after his iron, oil, silver, gold, quicksilver, lead, slate, steel, coal and wild land interests, devotes a few leisure moments, to steel rail and locomotive manufactories, steamship lines, bridge building and engineering. Finds relaxation in running the Pennsylvania and Virginia Legislatures, and entire repose in directing Congress, the President and the Supreme Bench, in all that relates to his chain of roads throughout the land. Independent of all this he is married. His locks are slightly sprinkled with gray, but this comes of years not care. His face wears a sunny smile, and is as cheerful as a robin in May. It is well, that his friends look after him and see that time is not permitted to hang heavy on his hands.

GOV. GEARY is at his old tricks of keeping about him plenty of newspaper correspondents. In the field they were his chief reliance, and many a battle was fought and victory won by these astute young men, through the columns of the loyal press, the resplendent GEARY gathering all the laurels. He is wearing away his last term of office in the rural city of Harrisburg, and is looking about him like a prudent man for something to do.

He has an idea the Presidency would suit him, as well as anything else, and since GRANT has been permitted to fill it, his ambition is reasonable. In fact he has the advantage of the present incumbent in several respects. He is good looking, don't smoke and don't get drunk. He can shake hands as well as pocket the salary as serenely and look as wise. His invaluable friends, the letter-writers, are therefore at work, and we notice one who has the entree of the N. Y. *Herald*. He is clear upon the subject that GEARY is the man and gives abundant reasons for the faith that is in him. The only thing that troubles us is the doubt in the mind of the correspondent as to which party he will consent to serve. He is the only man, it is stated, who can carry Pennsylvania, and it therefore merits the instant attendance of those who control the political programme.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES.

The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in which the sovereignty of the States, as defined by the Constitution, was confirmed, provokes considerable discussion, and we find a very considerable portion of the Radical press opposing the conclusions of the Court. Those journals in this are only consistent, inasmuch as the policy of their party is to absorb the powers o government that are distributed among the masses of the people, through the intervening agency of the State governments, and centralize them, so that they may be wielded by one man, or a few persons at the Federal head of the government.

As was done with the legal tender decision, they might cut the Gordian knot by reconstructing and packing the supreme judicial tribunal by men pledged in advance to reverse the decision. The precedent has been set, and there exists no particular reason why it should not be followed up whenever occasion requires, even if it is necessary to increase the number of Judges to three score, or legislate the obnoxions ones out of office.

Judge CLIFFORD in delivering the opinion of the Court, in which it was held that the Federal Government had not the right or the power to levy a tax upon the salaries of State officers, or otherwise burden the means by which State governments were carried on, declared;

Counties and other municipal corporations were created by the States; but the States were not created by the United States, as the States existed as independent sovereignties even before the Union was formed.

To this opinion the *Tribune* objects and declares "that such was not the fact—that it could at most be maintained that a minority—to wit, thirteen—of the States ante-dated the Union, while a large majority—to wit; twenty-four—of them were visibly, historically, incontestably, called into being by the Union. Most of these were made out of territory purchased with the money or conquered by the arms of the Union, cut up into special Territories at its discretion, and admitted into the Union as States wherever it (not they) judged best. If a Territory reconstructs itself into a State, it submits its Constitution to Congress and asks admission. If Congress says "N"o, you are not yet strong enough in population and wealth," it sinks back, not into a State out of the Union, but a Territory belonging to the Union and subject to its government and disposal." These, the *Tribune* contends are facts beyond dispute, and "are not subverted by Judge CLIFFORD ignoring or defying them."

The *Tribune* doubtless puts this forward, under the impression that a large portion of its readers will accept it is argument, but we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the writer himself regards his positions as tenable or his "arguments" as logical. If he does, he is clearly neither a student of the Constitution nor a believer in the immutability of the principles of law. The twenty-four States admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, were admitted with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of the original thirteen States, and in that respect are wholly independent of the Federal Government. Whenever Congress admitted a State, it did it with the distinct understanding that the new State was on an equal footing with the original ones and as the *principle* of their organization ante-dated the Constitution, they were to all intents and purposes, original in their sovereignty, and entitled to all and several of the reservations of the organic law. Should the people of Pennsylvania agree to divide the State, and set up two seperate governments, would any body claim that they were not entitled to precisely the same franchises and immunities enjoyed by the people of the original State? The Constitution did not originally make the States, nor can the government under it rightfully make States now. Congress cannot divide the State of New York into two States, but the people of New York can, under the third section of the fourth article. The power to make States is lodged in the hands of the people, and whenever a territory complies with all the requisites of the Constitution and the laws thereunder, Congress has not the moral or legal right to refuse to recognize it as a State, on an equal footing with the others, and entitled to all the sovereignty guaranteed to the States by the organic law.

MORE OF IT.

The N. Y. *Tribune* compliments Judge STRONG and BRADLEY of the Supreme Court as follows:

The Supreme Court yesterday announced decisions in the Legal Tender act and other cases of less public importance. The formal announcement of the back-action of the Court on the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, as applied to contracts made before the war, does not differ from that which we have already published. It is a decision in the interests of the great railroad companies, and it was reached through the instrumentality of their formal paid advocates and stockholders now on the bench. The first conclusion of the Court has been hastily reversed, but it will not be as easy to restore the public respect and reverence for the tribunal which this decision has sacrificed.

I PROBABLY HAVE AS GOOD MEANS OF INFORMATION AS MOST PERSONS IN REGARD TO WHAT IS CALLED THE KU-KLUX, AND AM PERFECTLY SATISFIED THAT THE THING IS GREATLY OVERESTIMATED; AND IF THE KUKLUX BILLS WERE KEPT OUT OF CONGRESS, AND THE ARMY KEPT AT THEIR LEGITIMATE DUTIES, THERE ARE ENOUGH GOOD AND TRUE MEN IN ALL SOUTHERN STATES TO PUT DOWN ALL KU-KLUX OR OTHER BANDS OF MARAUDERS.—*Gen. Sherman.*

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Late advices from Washington state that notwithstanding General SHERMAN'S late trip through the South, joined to the official knowledge that he has of the condition of affairs there, which convinces him that there are but few or none of the "Ku Klux outrages," so-called, and that if there have been any they have been greatly exaggerated, the administration finds that it must do something to sustain the pretext for the passage of the Ku Klux law. The question therefore of taking the most expeditious steps to secure its enforcement in South and North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi has already been under discussion, and United States Marshals will soon be instructed to go ahead under a matured plan of operation, the South Carolina State officials write that the United States Judge in that State is too conservative, and that all cases there will have to be transferred from that State, as allowed by the law to United States courts in other States.

In this connection it would be well for President GRANT and the Radical leaders to reflect upon the following provisions of the Coustitution, which in theory at least, are in practical operation:

Art. II, Sec. 1, Div. 8—Before he (the President) enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, *preserve, protect* and *defend* the Constitution of the United States."

Art. III., Sec. 2 Div. 3—The trial of all crimes, except in cases of *impeachment*, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held *in the State* where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed *within any State*, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

Art. 4, Amendments—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 5 Amendments—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the *land* or *naval forces* or in the *militia* when in *actual service* in time of war or public danger.

Art. 6. Amendments—In *all* criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an *impartial jury* of the *State* and *district* wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

The force bill, under the operations of which President GRANT expects to re-elect himself, is in direct violation of each and every one of the above provisions of the Constitution, as well as others equally binding upon the President. This move on the part of the President to transport accused persons beyond the limits of the States in which they are alleged to have committed offences against the law, to other localitiss where judges and juries are pliable enough to insure convictions, narrows the question down to this: Which is the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, or the force bill? If the President enforces the law, he commits open perjury, for he is first sworn to *protect* and *defend* the Constitution, while the force bill from beginning to end is a direct violation of the plainest provisions of that instrument. The Constitution says that a person *shall not* be transported beyond the confines of his own States to be tried for offences alleged to have been committed therein, while the force bill says that he may at the discretion of irresponsible officials and unconstitutional tribunals.

A more dangerous engine of oppression could not well be conceived than this. Under the workings of the law men may be deprived of liberty and property and placed at the mercy of the Executive and his minions. The law itself does not define what constitutes an offense under this bundle of tyrannical usurpations, but leaves its definition to the discretion of the irresponsible scoundrels who are to execute it, under the direction of the President. There is nothing to prevent the unscrupulous Radical leaders from deciding that Democratic meetings, or the peaceful assemblages of citizens to protest against executive usurpations are unlawful and dangerous combinations that must be suppressed. Although if they were tried by their peers and an impartial jury of their own State or district they could repel the charge, they are deprived of the privilege, and may be transported to any point that may suit the convenience of their accusers.

Consequently it is only necessary, to ensure the conviction of any man or any number of men who protest against this infamous invasion of personal liberty, to organize a court somewhere, in which juries to convict may be packed in the box, and transport prisoners thither for trial, to have every advocate of a free and Constitutional government in the North as well as in the South, in a dungeon in less than six months.

There is no punishment too severe for the authors of the iniquitous bill, and if the people should rise up and slay them for attempting to execute it, the impartial judgment of posterity would applaud the act as justifiable under the circumstances. But a better remedy remains for the people. Let the first prosecution under this infamy of Radical infamies be made a test case and carried to the Supreme Coust where the law will be eclared unconstitutional—then if the attempt is made to enforce it, phlebotomy to the proper treatment to cure the pimps of despotism.

SENATOR SCHURZ SERENADED.

The able statesman Senator SKHURZ was received at his home in St. Louis in a manner which must have been exceedingly gratifying to himself and his friends. An immense concourse of citizens without respect to party gathered around the Southern Hotel, in that city the other evening to bid him welcome, which contrasted strongly with the recent paid for and stupid display for GRANT, so far at least as he was concerned. SCHURZ made among other remarks the following:

I have worked for the equal rights of men, whether they be white or black, so I stand here for the equal rights of men, be they Democrats or Republicans; and not only with regard to the new amendments will I stand by the Constitution, but I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our day that we should speedily return to the sound practices of constitutional government. Times of war and of great peril have naturally engendered a looseness of constitutional opinions which in times of peace we can not and must not permit it to go further without serious danger to the integrity of our republican institutions. In the constitutional limitations of political power we find, as our ancestors always have found, the main safeguards of popular liberty, and when these constitutional limitations are disregerded even for the protection of the rights of some, those very rights will be put in jeopardy by the danger brought upon the rights of all. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties, contained in the Constitution; are to me altogether too sacred and too valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. For reasons like these he opposed the Ku Klux bill and the San Domingo scheme. Referring to what he called the usurpation of the war making power by the Executive in the San Domingoi case, he said he has seen the working of irresponsible power, and of pesoonal government in other countries, and while I have the honor of being a citizen of the American Republic, you may count upon it I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here.

After referring to the civil service and tariff reform, he said: Here you have my political programme as far as it touches questions of any importance before the people. A firm and uncompromising maintenance of equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is, amnesty, and a policy calculated to restore political feeling, strict fidelity to the essential principles of constitutional government, civil service reform, and revenue reform, with a reduction of taxes. In these things I believe, and in working for their realization I am most sincerely and most profoundly in earnest.

That course I have followed so far, and I shall continue to follow it without regard to my own personal fortunes. We are now in a period of transition; old institutions and habits have gone down, and we are to adjust our ways of thinking and of acting to the new order of things; new problems are daily arising before us, and what we most need just now is the development of a healthy and independent public opinion bold enough to rise above political tradition and above the narrow conception of party interests. If every man in this nation were really to express his true opinion without fear or favor, Presidents as well as political parties, would be kept from many a sad blunder, and the true interests of the country from many a grievous injury. As for myself, I am one of those who can not and will not call that good which is bad, and I hope to see the number of such grow from day to day, and I am free to tell you, my constitutents, dear as your approval is to my heart, yet I would beg that approval just as little as I would the favor of a President at the expense of my honest convictions.

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Concurrent with reports from the South through Radical channels almost exclusively, to the effect that there was little or no disorder in the localities lately complained of, comes the imperial proclamation of His Majesty ULYSSES I., notifying the people of the United States that under and by virtue of the Force Bill, he is about to establish his imperial sway "*in all parts of the United States*," and proclaim martial law wherever and whenever he deems it necessary to do so.

Two months ago, when the Democrats warned the people of the country that the Radical party was contemplating the establishment of a one man power, which would over-ride Constitutions, laws, Courts, and public liberty, they were pooh-poohed and pronounced lunatics. To-day we live under a Government quite as absolute as that of Austria, and the only assurance that the people have that they will not wake up to-morrow morning and find the civil officers of the State supplanted by military satraps, and the Courts closed against them, is the forbearance of the President, who holds in his hands their rights and liberties, and, by the authority of the most infamous political majority in Congress that ever disgraced the annals of Time, and sold the liberties of a nation for a filthy bribe, can subvert their form of civil Government, and send his troopers to ride them down in the streets like so many outlaws, if they claim the inalienable rights of American citizens and insist that the civil is superior to the military authority.

It is idle to tell the people that GRANT is too pure to abuse the unlimited authority that is reposed in him. The story of CINCINNATUS, in all human probability is a mere fiction, for certain it is that the history of all nations proves that when the people surrender their liberties into the hands of one man, they fall into slavery. The man of ordinary intelligence in this age and country who says that the people cannot preserve their own liberty and safety, by keeping it in their own hands, and maintain their manhood, virtue and integrity, but that they must turn them over to one man, who shall be their custodian and keep them under lock and key to be doled out as he sees fit, is a liar and the friend of despotism, and patriotism and the love of liberty and free government is not in him. This we desire every advocate of the Force Bill to apply especially to himself, as well as consider himself fitted only by his nature and political training to be the superservicable slave of a tinselled despot.

We have no sort of patience with a man who habitually doubts the public virtue, and the patriotism of the people, and insists that the President should be clothed with absolute power that defies the Constitution, and sets at naught the established institutions of the country. We freely admit that *he* is not fit for self-government, and the only regret is that he cannot be expatriated to some country where he could lick the feet of royalty to the fullness of his servile soul, and thus prevent his political leprosy from contaminating the atmosphere of the Republic.

The Force Bill is of itself a slander upon the patriotism of the *whole* Union, and based upon a tissue of lies forged by the conspirators against free government, and intended only as the preliminary steps for founding a monarchy. While it was rushed through Congress under the Executive lash on the plea that its operations would be confined entirely to localities in the South, President GRANT makes haste to issue his proclamation, in the confessed absence of any reason therefor, announcing that this "law applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive," In other words, State lines, State laws, State courts, and State institutions are wiped out by Executive proclamation, and the whole country from Maine to Georgia is to be ruled by the despot of the White House, whose whims are to become the law of the land, and who will put the city of Pittsburgh under martial law, in defiance of the Constitution, the very moment it suits his convenience so do so.

In vain was Congress appealed to to save the government from overthrow, but they sold the people's liberty with as little compunction as though it was a marketable commodity. Instead of a free government, it gave the people a despotism in which one man is supreme and absolute. Now they have only themselves to appeal to, and if it turns out that the people have not patriotism enough left to cast aside party ties and rescue our imperilled institutions from the grasp of a despot, the world may rightfully say that they were unfit to enjoy the inestimable blessings of self-governmeut and free institutions, and the veriest slave that drags out a miserable existence by permission of the Sultan of Turkey, can mock at their misfortunes, and spurn them when they groan under the chains with which they decked their degenerate limbs, while listening to the blandishments of the conspirators for imperialism.

AN OPENING.

There exists no reason why our Radical cotemporaries, here and elsewhere, should longer withold the vials of their wrath against General SHERMAN. The great oracle, the *Tribune*, has read him not only out of the Radical party, but out of the pale of civilization and sanity as well. Now let the smaller fry open their batteries upon him. According to the *Tribune's* estimate of General SHERMAN he is a lunatic, an idiot, a bombastic ass, a truckler, a place seeker, a military despot and guilty of treason—quite a formidable array of counts in the indictment against the man whose "genius tore the map of the continent in twain, and whose irresistible prowess carried the Stars and Stripes from the red portals of the Gate City, and unfurled them over the sympathetic waves of the sea, thus at a single blow breaking the back bone of the Rebellion," as the historian of the celebrated SHERMAN march was wont to say in his inimitable style.

The *Tribune* is inconsistently but particularly severe on military statesman in general, and SHERMAN in particular. It says of him: "He has always believed in the government of the sword. He has never affected to conceal his contempt for the men who wear black coats, and who paid for their own education." It so happens, however, that this vituperation of the *Tribune* was called down upon General SHERMAN for his repudiation of military government, and because he wanted the sword sheathed in the South, and the civil authorities to be paramount in that carpet-bag cursed section of the country. It required something more than ordinary effrontery for the *Tribune* to coin this slander upon General SHERMAN after he had said: "I have probably as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and am perfectiy satisfied that the thing is greatly overestimated; and *if the Ku Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties*, there are enough good and true men in the Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or bands of marauders." Instead of advocating "the government of the sword," General SHERMAN declared that the only hope of restoring peace was by restoring *civil* government.

Of General SHERMAN'S political ideas and principles the *Tribune* says that "he never had a political idea which was not absurd and fantastic; and his convention with JOHNSTON by which he surrendered all the results of the war, was a most grotesque illustration of his incapacity to appreciate a political principle." And yet the *Tribune* failed to see this imbecility and political incapacity—this disposition to set up the rule of the sword on the part of SHERMAN until after he warned the people of the country against the encroachments of the military despot—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Having shown to its own satisfaction that he is an incipient military despot, an imbecile and a fool, not to say a traitor by "surrendering the results of the war" to General JOE JOHNSON, the *Tribune* then proceeds to paint him as a knave and the lowest order of truckler, and says: "During the four years which preceeded the inauguration of Gen, GRANT as President, his distinguished friend and comrade was kept from any glaring indiscretions, partly by the strong influence which his chief's good sense and prudence exerted upon him, and partly by the natural hope and anticipation of succeeding him in command of the army, in case of his promotion to the Presidency. This brilliant prospect helped, at least, to make Gen. SHERMAN a partisan of GRANT, and consequently sound and safe in politics." While insulting and slandering General SHERMAN, the *Tribune* unwittingly tells what,—in Radical estimation,—makes a man "sound and safe in politics." It is to itch for an office—to play the sycophant and miserable truckler—to fawn upon power and act the hypocrite for the sake of the crumbs that may fall from the official table—to degrade one's manhood and spurn it as an unworthy attribute, and eat dirt and lick the feet of authority for the sake of wearing worn out and cast off garments!

This, in the opinion of the organ and mouthpiece of Radicalism, is the chief requisite of the politician, and proficiency in which makes him politically "safe and sound." This too, is the esteem in which it holds the General of the Army. He was GRANT'S partisan, not from any respect that he bore the man, nor from any conviction of principle, but with the sole expectation that by playing the sycophant, he would step into GRANT'S cast-off shoes, and was "consequently sound and safe in politics!" Bah! The greatest General of the country, and the idolized of his soldiers, pronounced by the *Tribune*, which speaks for the Radical party of the country, a more contemptible dog than the ward politician, who sells his honor and his manhood for a petty office! What will his comrades, who shared with him the dangers of the "March to the Sea," think of this bull of excommunication leveled at their chief, and bristling with insults and calumnies as thick as the quills upon an irate porcupine.

But the *Tribune* is not done with the soldier who dares to speak in favor of the civil government and denounce the usurpation of a military despotism. It sums his character up thus: "General SHERMAN is a soldier, with no clear perceptions of the dignity and worth of the citizen character." Had this been said of GRANT, it would have been both just and true, but as it is, the dagger with which General SHERMAN is stabbed, is concealed behind a lie of the *Tribune's* manufacture. The two ablest Generals, and those most prominent in advocating the restoration of civil government immediately upon LEE'S surrender, were THOMAS and SHERMAN. Their every utterance attests this fact, and the brazen falsehoods of the *Tribune*, which fancies that it sees in SHERMAN a barrier which will shut GRANT out from absolute rule, cannot change the truth of recorded history.

This sudden zeal of the *Tribune* in heaping its abuse upon the devoted head of "old TECUMSEH," is not without an easy explanation. While it pretends to think that the Democracy is likely to select him as a candidate for the Presidency, it only fears the result of the bold and truthful utterances of a Republican upon the masses of the Republican party, consequently it seeks to inflame the public mind against one who is likely to be a candidate in its own party against the usurper GRANT.

Ironical to the last the *Tribune* denominates SHERMAN the "Splenetive Soldier, whose civil policy the Ring could no more predict or follow than the flight of a meteor, and whose hard integrity they could no more mould to their scoundrel purposes than they could knead granit to their daily bread." Admitting this "hard integrity" attributed by the *Tribune* to the General, we have at last the explanation why the *Tribune* could not endure him as a President, and why it so villainously calumniates him in advance. The Radical Ring wants no man for President, whom it cannot mould to its own purposes. As SHERMAN'S "hard integrity," is one of the reasons why the *Tribune* so mercilessly denounces him, and as GRANT suits it perfectly, it is but fair to infer that he has none of that granite purpose that prevents the Ring from "kneading him to their daily bread."

But after all, the *Tribune* has a strange idea of virtue in politics. If it is true, as the *Tribune* would make the country believe, that SHERMAN is an aspirant for the Presidency, would it argue that he has not the inalienable right to so aspire? Just as long as SHERMAN was a candidate for the vacant place of GRANT as General of the Army, the *Tribune* thought him "safe and sound in politics," but just so soon as he casts longing eyes upon the seat of his imperial master, the chosen mouthpiece of the Kasier bursts its gall in denunciation of the man who was "safe and sound" politically so long as he would sit at the feet of majesty and lie in its praise, but was everything to be scorned and detested, the moment that he stood up like a man and a soldier, and told the honest truth, and advocated the supremacy of civil government.

DAISY.

Darling! with the great brown eyes,
Brimming full of sweet surprise,
Fleecy floss of spun gold hair,
Drifting over temples fair,
The golden summer seems to me
Fuller of grace for knowing thee.

Where the solemn mountains stand,
We climbed together, hand in hand,
And in the summer Sunday smiled
On the old and little child;
One bowed low by weary strife
Of a long and wasted life,
And the other fresh and fair,
And pure as this delicious air.

Rippling laughter, soft and low,
Rises from the porch below,
Where fair brunette and lovely blonde
Have drawn a charmed circle fond
Of friends and lovers to their feet,
By winning smiles and voices sweet.
Many an aching heart may know
Sorrow and love together go
But our love, my baby friend!
Knows no sting or dreary end,
Perfect trust in true love lies
Mirrored in your lovely eyes.

Nothing in this wonderous view
Can compare, my pet! with you;
Graceful ferns bend low to brush
Your cunning coat of bright blue plush;
Wide-eyed daisies envious stare
At the ones that kiss your hair,
Nodding from the graceful brim
Of the saucy hat they trim.

Fashion Notes.

Marquetry and gilt work in furniture are out of fashion.

It is correct to have no two pieces of your parlor furniture alike.

French bodies of striped linen or percale will be much worn this summer.

Black and Havana brown are fashionable colors for upholstering large rooms.

Satin pipings are not in as good taste as those of gros-grain or the dress material.

Wall mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling, framed by great columns, have replaced mantels.

For large parlors massive furniture in the French style of a century ago is most fashionable.

Black walnut, with panels of French walnut, and ebony mouldings, are *en regle* for bed-room sets.

For wedding dresses now, white organdy is preferable to tarlatan; alpaca for wrappers, and gray pongee for traveling suits.

Bolsters are now made three-sized, so that the head rests on an inclined plain; they are tufted like mattresses. Pillows are large and square, with plain muslin slips at night, but covered by day with shams embroidered with monograms.

A magnificent evening toilet of New York design is of cherry-colored silk, trimmed with puffings of the same, and with point lace flounces and tablier. The corsage is low and the sleeves short, trimmed to match the skirt, and worn over a lace chemise. White lillies with green leaves are worn in the hair, and necklace, bracelets and earings are of Moorish gold.

A novelty in window shades is of French muslin, dressed with ising glass, the center decorated with lace and embroidery. These admit light, yet shade the room quite as well as holland shades. Lace lambrequins, lined with rose or blue, held by lace-covered cornices, and designed to match the lace curtains below, are deservedly in favor. White holland shades, furnished with two white tassels, are much affected. For bay windows, plain shades of white holland, fitted to the various apartments next the pane, furnished with a simple lambrequin, are in good taste. Narrow cornices of gilt ebony have superceded plain guilt.

Small figures in light grounds prevail in low priced ingrain carpets. The designs imitate those on Brussels carpets; mottled figures in maroon or in brown shaded to orange, or rich and dark Persian patterns for dining rooms and basements, and white grounds with dark scrolls or diamonds of gray or cherry. The anti-moth carpet is laid beneath. Venetian carpets mottled, with a border—are used for halls and stair cases. Carpets with many colors wear best. A stylish novelty is tracery of gilt and Egyptian red on a black ground. Inlaid floors are fashionable for dining rooms, halls, smoking rooms, &c.; in walnut and oak these cost $1 50 per square foot. With these, wooden paneling is used instead of wall paper.

A Generous Dog.

"There is a well authenticated anecdote of two fine dogs of Donaghadee," says the Messrs. Chambers, in their "Anecdotes of Dogs," "in which the instinctive daring of the one in behalf of the other caused a friendship and as it should seem, a kind of lamentation for the dead after one of them had paid the debt of nature. This happened while the Government pier or harbor for the packet at Donaghadee was in the course of building, and it took place in the sight of several witnesses. The one dog was Newfoundland and the other was a mastiff.

"They were both powerful dogs, and though each was good-natured when alone they were very much in the habit of fighting when they met. One day they had a fierce and prolonged battle on the pier, from the point of which they fell into the sea; and, as the pier was long and steep, they had no means of escape but by swimming a considerable distance. Throwing water upon fighting dogs is an approved means of putting an end to their hostilities; and it is natural to suppose that the combatants of the same species tumbling themselves into the sea would have the same effect. It had, and each began to make for the land as he best could.

"The Newfoundland, being an excellent swimmer, very speedily gained the pier, on which he stood shaking himself, but at the same time watching the motions of his late antagonist, who being no swimmer was struggling, exhausted, in the water, and just about to sink. In dashed the Newfoundland dog, took the other gently by the collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely on shore. There was a peculiar kind of recognition between the two animals; they never fought again; they were always together; and when the Newfoundland dog had been accidentally killed by the passage of a stone wagon on the railway over him, the other languished and evidently lamented for a long time."

Drinking During Business Hours.

The Saturday Review has recently published an article, alleging that the merchants of London have acquired the habit of drinking during business hours, and that the custom of taking frequent glasses of wine is rapidly gaining ground in that city. The amount of mischief produced by the habit of tossing off a glass of sherry at odd moments, either out of a private bottle or a public bar, is alleged to be incalculable, and it is asserted that from this cause paralysis is greatly on the increase among the mercantile community of London. The list of young men who every year die from paralysis or are reduced to permanent imbecility, not only in England, but in this country, it is stated, would startle those who have never paid any attention to the subject.

A FOND mother in Kingston, N. Y., keeps an old-fashioned rocking chair sitting in a corner as an ornament, because in it she has rocked ten babies, all of whom grew up to be men, and are now living and married.

Success in Life.

The great secret in life consists in bending all your efforts to whatever you happen to engage in. Don't let your fickleness lead you to slight your present occupation, and to think lightly of it, hoping something will turn up by and by. The way to get along in the world is to make every step one that is ahead, and each to follow its predecessor. For full fifty per cent. of the effort of the world is absolutely wasted in indirect, diffuse, indefinite labors. Young men start out in life without purpose or point casting a thought neither on their fitness nor unfitness for a particular calling; now doing this thing, then that; and after that nothing; one day going on, another on the right (which is wrong) or left, the next backward; and then not going on at all, which is perhaps as bad as the whole combined. The right line in life is the one which leads straight ahead. This almost always secures success. If you are creeping, do it energetically until you can get on your feet to walk; but never do both at once. And when once on your feet, never get on your hands and knees again; but strain all your efforts to your new life.

A Celestial Flirtation.

[From the Providence Journal.]

A great flirtation is going on in the celestial regions. It is between Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, and Jupiter, father of gods and men. Any one can see its nightly progress by watching the western evening sky, where the fair goddess may be seen displaying her airs and graces, and bewitching the god whose reputation as a faithful spouse is by no means immaculate. Every night the artful coquette comes nearer her lover, and, we have been confidentially informed, that she intends to keep up the sport until the 12th of May, when she will haughtily pass him by, and dart off among the stars directly in the track of the fiery god of war, one of her old admirers.

All observers can convince themselves of the truth of these reports. We are sure that they will see the fair syren taking the initiative, clothed in gold, sparkling with precious stones, and looking so irresistibly lovely that the heart of Jupiter must be hard as stone not to be ensnared in her bewitching toils. But what does she care for the hopeless passion she has roused? It is only the crowning trophy of her victories that he who reigns in Olympus should sue in vain for her favor! How can she have a heart who sold the most beautiful woman in the world for a vote in favor of her unrivalled beauty?

A Painful Scene.

A painful domestic scene, resulting from a too tardy discovery of "incompatibility of temper," has just been enacted in Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas Earle, of Worcester, an enterprising merchant, and a respectable citizen, was divorced from his wife two years ago. Mr. Earle then removed to Salem, taking with him his little son and daughter, who have lived with him since. The question of the custody of the children was not decided until last Friday, when the Court ordered the children to be given to the mother.

On Saturday Mr. Earle went to Salem and tried to carry the children away. He succeeded in carrying the little girl to Boston. Officers followed, and when he was about taking the train for Worcester they seized the carriage and drove to a police court. Mr. Earle resisted violently and wounded one of the officers. He refused, even when overpowered at the station, to give up his daughter. His daughter was as determined to cling to him; she had not seen her mother for nearly two years, and could not understand why they should tear her from a kind and affectionate father.

It seldom falls to the lot of officers to perform the disagreeable duty which these officers had to do. A father and a daughter were in each other's arms declaring that not even the order of the court should separate them. Mr. Earle was thrown upon the floor, but still his little girl held fast to him, and he did not leave his embrace until the officers had choked him nearly to insensibility.

This is one of the occasional sacrifices which must be made by those who appeal to the law. It is legal justice between the man and his former wife. But the public will ask whether it is a natural mother who can exact from a child such a sacrifice of her fixed affections?

The Difference Between a Violin and a Fiddle.

Half a century ago or less, the somewhat facetious Dr. Pond dwelt in the quiet and out-of-the-way village of ———. The doctor's ideas were liberal—much more so than many of his congregation; nevertheless he kept on the even tenor of his way, and disregarded the prejudice of some of his people. He had a son named Enoch, who at an early age manifested a remarkable talent for music which the father cherished and cultivated with care. In the same village resided an antiquated maiden lady, who, having no cares of her own to occupy her time and attention, magnanimously devoted herself to those of her neighbors. One morning she called at the doctor's and requested to see him. When he entered the room where she was seated, he perceived at a glance that something was amiss, and before he had time to extend her the usual "How d'ye do?" she added:

"I think, Mr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have had something better to do, when you were in New London last week, than to buy Enoch a fiddle; and all the people are ashamed that our minister should buy his son a fiddle! Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?"

"Who told you I had a fiddle?" inquired the Doctor.

"Who told me? Why everybody says so, and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true, Doctor?"

"I bought Enoch a violin when I went to New London."

"A violin! what's that?"

"Did you never see one?"

"Never."

"Enoch!" said the Doctor, stepping in the door, "bring your violin here."

Enoch obeyed the command, but not no sooner had he entered with his instrument than the lady exclaimed:

"La!" now, there; why, it is a fiddle."

"Do not judge harshly," said the doctor, giving his son a wink; "wait till you hear it."

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified; it looked like a fiddle, but then who had ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle! It could not be. So, rising to depart, she exclaimed, "I am glad I came in to satisfy myself. Law! just to think how people will lie!"

A CURIOUS and beautiful effect was produced by one of the ice making machines built lately in Philadelphia. This was a cake of manufactured ice, in the centre of which, completely enclosed in the translucent material was a boquet of fresh flowers. Every leaf and flower was perfectly visible, while the brilliancy of the colors was enhanced by the refraction through the ice. This specimen of summer entomed in winter was produced by the Carre-ammonia process, a French invention, under which these machines are operated.

AT LAST.

BY C. AMORY BRUCE.

It comes at last, the hour so long awaited,
The hour by weary hope so long foretold;
It finds the strength of passion unabated—
It meets a love that ne'er grew faint nor cold.
Forgotten is the dull and aching sadness,
Forgotten all the painful dreary past;
I hear thy voice, I see thy glance of gladness,
I press thee, darling, to my heart at last.

Come to this heart, O love! so long a stranger,
Come to this heart that asks no more;
To long apart upon a sea of danger
It tossed, and never saw the welcome shore.
But now, beloved one, break the glorious morning,
Now in hope's haven sheltered from the blast;
Our happy hearts all doubt and danger scorning,
Can say, "Th nk Heaven! our love is safe at l ."

I do not know if time has dimmed the splendor
That early *passions* found within thine eye;
I only know its influence, soft and tender,
Charms as it charmed me in the days gone by,
I cannot tell what lands, what fate await us,
If wealth or want upon our way be cast;
I only know if future bless or hate us,
That heart to heart we'll live and die at last.

THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.

How It Occurred and How It Looks.

[From the New Orleans Times. May 1.

The subject of the Bonnet Carre Crevasse is now almost a household word. Yet after all the very lucid and lengthy information upon the subject, no true conception can be formed of the nature of the calamity and the appearance of the locality. Feeling a desire to view in *propria persona*, what we had heard so much about, we left by the steamer Wild Wagoner, bound, with quite a party of excursionists, for the great break. Nineteen miles from the city, at Fairview plantation, was discovered the first intimation that the Father of Waters had broken the bonds of his confinement, for far back could be seen a stretch of the water element, extending beyond the reach of the eye in one direction, and swallowed by the woods in another. The distance of this second stream from the river varied as we progressed; at times three-fourths of a mile distant, and again but a few yards. When within about five miles of the crevasse we came upon what was apparently a valuable plantation, but now covered by water to the depth of ten feet; sugar-house, negro quarters, dwelling house, all standing in the midst of the wild water, presented a desolate picture, saddening to behold. As we advanced the wilderness of waters seemed to spread, until rounding a bend in the river the mighty rush and roar was before us in all its grandeur. Quickly landing, a tour of observation convinced us that the sight presented must be seen to be fully understood. The levee at Bonnet Carre is very high—perhaps twelve feet or more—and extends for several miles up and down at the same altitude. Standing on the broken edge of the levee, one can gaze down upon the huge volume of water as it rushes through the gap 1,200 feet wide, foaming and seething, while its angry roar impresses a sense of fear upon the listener. Very near the break is a small collection of houses, back of them plantations, and still farther removed long lines of forest; over and through all the flood pours with a resistless force, rushing up and down the country as fiercely as if in search of something upon which to satisfy its vengeance. From the village all light and life have fled, and the deserted houses, with their open doors, told too truly the painful story. We were informed by Mr. Hatch, assistant State Engineer, that the current of the water rushing through the break is fully eight miles an hour, and that on Thursday about fifty additional feet of the leevee had been washed off, although the day previous about two hundred feet gave way. It needs no second view to convince the beholder that no mortal power can arrest the flow of water, but there is employed a large force of laborers, who are engaged in constructing bulkheads, the purpose of which is to prevent further damage to the levee. The unfortunate cooper to whom is attributed the direful mishap, has evidently taken unto himels wings; his aforetime cooper shop is now made to do duty as a hotel for the sons of toil engaged upon the works. No words can convey the desolate appearance of the village of Bonnet Carre, abandoned as it is to the watery waste, which covers, as with a garment, the once pleasant spot; when the people will again be permitted to return to their homes, is a matter only of conjecture, for even after the water shall have ceased to flow from the river, the flood will require many days to subside. In some places the water is twelve feet deep, reaching beyond the second story of many houses. We were informed by a gentleman residing near the flooded section, that when the unfortunate cooper discovered the water in the river rising to the level of his roadway in the gap through the levee, he placed a board across it to bar old Miche Sepe out. When the board was no longer useful, and the water continued to rise, several of the inhabitants near hit upon the happy expedient of barricading the crevasse with an old flatboat, but like the formal people of Pottsville, they disputed about the manner of placing it; while thus engaged, the object of their solicitude was captured by the raging element, and swept through the break like the blinded lightning, what was done after that was just what had been done, and the result is what we know. Had the maker of barrels but remembered the little story about the acorns and the oaks, the citizens of Bonnet Carre might still be in the possession of their once happy homes, and the crevasse not a nine day's sensation.

Hon. Jeff. Davis's Mississippi Estate Now Owned by One of His Former Slaves.

A letter to the Chicago Tribune describes a visit made in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the plantation formerly owned by him in Mississippi. The writer says:

We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurricane plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by J. E. Davis and his brother, President Davis. They were sold to a favorite freedman, Ben Montgomery, for $300,000, payable at the end of ten years, (1st January. 1876,) interest at six per cent. payable annually. Ben. who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast we had a carriage and rode over the magnificent estate, and the extent of which you can form some idea when I tell you that Ben Montgomery made last year 2,500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the aforesaid Ben, and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection which they were capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1,000 bales more, making 3,500 in all, if it is a good crop.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The Fat Contributor Joins the Signal Corps—The Result of His Observations.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

We have lost confidence in the Chie Signal Officer of the War Department at Washington, and his weather report. One day he said the weather would be clear; we loaned our umbrellas, and it rained like blazes.

So we established a signal officer of our own in Washington. The following, which is his first report, is eminently satisfactory:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 12:30 P. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer got very low on the Pacific coast. It got so low it went around among the saloons playing whisky poker. At some Rocky Mountain station, it fell more than five hundred feet.

A heavy snow is reported in Wyoming Territory. Some of it weighs more than twenty ounces to the pound. The barometer has risen throughout the Mississippi Valley. It rose at five o'clock, washed and shaved, and put on a clean shirt.

The clouds that threatened the weather in Eastern Patagonia are dissipated. Efforts are being made to induce the clouds o sign the pledge and quit their dissipated habits, but without avail.

The barometer is stationary on the seaboard, evidently satisfied with the board. On the upper lakes it has risen to about fifty cents on the dollar.

It is threatening weather in the Georgia and Tennessee. If it don't stop threatening weather Congress will interfere under the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill, weather or no.

Atmosphere of Washington much improved since Congress adjourned.

Light rains are beginning to prevail in Pennsylvania. They are a great improvement on the heavy reins that have heretofore accompanied the old fashioned Dutch harness in that State.

The barometer is stationary in Texas. That is about all the stationery they have in that benighted State.

There is a small area of increased pressure on the lower lakes. "J. N." agrees to assume the pressure himself.

The highest barometer now extends from Georgia to Connecticut. It is some 17 feet high.

There is a fall of rain in Colorado. It is expected to get down to par in a few days.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall (over on its nose) so long as it keeps "high" as it is now. Fresh winds may be expected to prevail on the lakes, but the winds on the ocean will continue to be salt as heretofore. The pressure will slowly diminish in the North, but it is likely to be increased in the Southern States. On the Atlantic coast of the Northern lakes, look out for clear, squally, pleasant stormy, sun-shine weather.

Education Here and Elsewhere.

It appears from the report of the United States Commissioner, Hon. John Eaton, for 1870, that in 1860 there were in the United States 1,126,375 adult white citizens who could not read and write; the subsequent addition of 1,653,800 slaves to these, with the illiterate free blacks, has brought the figures of illerate adults up to nearly 3,000,000. This represents a much larger number, composed of their children, who will, to a large extent, remain in the condition of their parents unless brought under public or private control. In 1840 this class formed nine per cent. of the population; in 1850 it had risen to fifteen per cent., and in 1860 descended to nine per cent. again. Though the statistics for 1880 have not yet been collated, there is no reason for believing this number to have materially diminished. In 1860 the proportion of the native whites in this class was very large, viz: 871,418, and this is very probably much below the actual number, owing to well-known difficulties in obtaining this class of statistics. To the native-borns are now to be added the freedmen. Notwithstanding the received idea that a knowledge of reading and writing, sometimes called education, is more common in this than in any other country, we are further behind many other nations than we suppose. The "heathen Chinee" is ahead of us in this respect, though it does not seem much to improve his morals. We are also in the rear of various nations of Europe. As it has always been held that the intelligence of the citizen is one of the essential elements of the perpetuity of republican institutions, our educational statistics are not encouraging At the same time it may as well be borne in mind that the education of the people is the province of the States, and that centralizing schemes, such as were proposed in Congress last winter for that purpose are more dangerous to our republican system than popular ignorance. It may also be added that education, by whatever authority directed, unless accompanied by moral culture, is at best, a doubtful good. —Baltimore Sun.

Labor Conducive to Long Life.

In view of the short duration of life entailed by some occupations, it must be regarded as a consoling, yea, a sublime fact, that labor in general does not tend to shorten life; but on the contrary, by strengthening health, lengthens life; while on the other hand, idleness and luxury are productive of the same results as the most unhealthy occupation. Dr. Guy, an Englishman, in calculating the average duration of life in the wealthy classes, arrived at the very surprising, result, with regard to adults, that the higher the position in the social scale, the more unlimited their means, the less probability of a long life.

We have so long been accustomed to consider the possession of riches, as the best guarantee for physical welfare, that many will be surprised to hear from Guy that "the probability of the duration of life lessens, with regard to adults in each class of population, in the same degree as the beneficial impulse for occupation is lacking. If a person who for a long time has lived in active life retires from business, it may be taken for granted, with a probability of ten to one, that he had seized the most effective means to shorten his life." We may smile at the soap-maker, who, after having formally retired from business, went nevertheless, on each day of soap-boiling to his workshop; but it must also be acknowledged that his instinct did not mislead him. Of all conditions of life, idleness is the hardest for nature to combat; and this is especially true of persons who have accustomed themselves to a busy life.

Masonic—The Grand Orient of France.

In 1869 the Grand Orient of France granted Masonic charters to negro lodges in Louisiana. The Grand Lodge of that State then formerly interdicted any Masonic communication between bodies under its jurisdiction and said Grand Orient. Afterwards the Grand Lodge of Virginia took the same action. The Grand Orient of France issued a circular that it is anti-Masonic to discrimination on account of color. The Grand Master of Virginia declined to receive the communication, on account of interdiction. In this action the Grand Lodge now sustains him.

[From the Commercial.]

A LAMENT FOR ALICE CARY.

Oh sweet wild flowers of early spring,
Pale hyacinth and daffodil,
And tender blue-eyed violet
Growing beside the shady rill,
Sweet pansy, with the look of thought,
And lily of the valley fair,
Bend low your heads in sorrow
And a look of sadness wear:
For she who loved you best of all
Hath no more need of earthly flowers;
But where the bright immortelles grow
She cannot miss a love like ours.

Fair meadows, shining in the sun,
And forest dark with mistletoe;
Bright rivers flowing to the sea,
Laughing and rippling as ye go—
She will not welcome you again
With the sweet sunlight of her love;
For by the rivers of delight,
Through pastures green, her footsteps rove.

Sad hearts that ache for sympathy,
Bruised reeds, bent by life's stormy wind,
The tenderest heart that beats for you
No more the broken chords may bind.
And in the blossom-laden air
I seem to hear a sad refrain,
A low and thrilling monotone
Of "Never more on earth again."

Still rising higher, till angels catch
The wailing notes, they turn to joy
That the sweet singer lost to us
Is in the Master's blest employ,
And "nevermore" to suffer pain,
Nor pass the valley we call death,
Nor breathe again these earthly damps
That steals away our breath.

D. M. JORDAN.

RICHMOND, IND., May 2.

College Pranks—The Days of Fifty Years Ago.

In the early part of this century the students at Harvard were a wild set. A writer in the College Review records some of their practical jokes:

"How hard fellows will work sometimes for a little enjoyable frolic. An ice-wagon, fully laden for Boston market was driven down just at nightfall from Fresh Pond into the square near the college, and the horses being unhitched, the wagon was left standing ready for a start at early dawn. The movements of the teamster were noticed by the students, and forthwith they laid their plans for a pretty severe practical joke.

"After all the staid denizens had retired, the forces were mustered, and every block of ice was carried up to the second story hallway of one of the dormitories; then the wheels were taken from the wagon and carried to the same place; and finally the wagon itself was toted up, the wheels replaced, and the ice put into the wagon. Of course, great care was necessary to avoid any noise, lest the tutors or proctors should be awakened from their midnight slumbers. All being done, the students retired to their several rooms, and were the latest in going to prayers the next morning.

"'Ding-dong! ding-dong!' went the prayer bell in the morning, and out from the various rooms rushed the various occupants of the building; but there was a huge obstruction in the hallway. By dint of a sidewise movement and keeping close to the wall, however, all the inmates were enabled to appear in the chapel.

"Meanwhile the driver of the team had come with his horses, but had hunted vainly for his load, until the story had become circulated in the town as to the whereabouts of the ice, when the poor fellow obtained assistance and recaptured his property and concluded very wisely to pocket the joke.

"Cannon balls are very harmless things, unless well rammed with powder and fired from a cannon or mortar. We handle such projectiles with impunity. We look upon them with pleasure as they lay in orderly pyramids at our arsenals, where they are considered perfectly safe without a sentinel to guard them. They are about the last sort of property that would be likely to be stolen, and therefore are the last things to be watched in time of peace.

"The state of Massachusetts has an arsenal at Cambridge, a substantial brick building with iron shutters, standing upon a well-trimmed lawn. For many years this lawn was diversified with the forementioned pyramids of cannon-balls, giving a sort of assurance that whatever happened to the outside world the *Athenæ Cantabrâgiensia* were well protected.

"Some of the students of lively imagination, when taking a walk in the vicinity of the arsenal, seemed to think it would be well to transfer some of these projectiles to the college precincts, if not for the better security of the home of their *Alma Mater*—at least, such a movement would contribute hugely to the security of a little fun. So they planned for a quiet raid upon the state property; and each man who was admitted to the ring, proceeded to the domain of the arsenal and bore away in triumph his cannon ball, until one of the pyramids was entirely disentegrated from its wonted locality, and rebuilt against the doors of some of the tutors' rooms after the said officers had retired for the night. This being accomplished in true artistic style, these literary workmen—believing, that after labor should come refreshment—instead of resorting to a refectory, betook themselves to refreshing sleep, and waited the *denouement*.

"Morning came. 'Slam, bang;' 'slam, bang;' 'slam, bang,' went the cannon balls into the tutors' rooms, as they opened their doors to go to prayers, and withdrew the support from the depending pyramids. It does not require the liveliest imagination to picture the startling surprise of the tutors, who must have hopped and skipped not a little to save their corns and bunions. Of course some little stir was made about the matter; but as no searching investigation amounts to much where each man's honor depends upon his fraternal integrity towards his companions in frolic, discretion was thought to be the better part of valor on the part of the college authorities and the matter was dropped after a notice to the State officials that their munitions of war would be surrendered at discretion."

How Winter Grain is Looking.

The official report of the Bureau of Agriculture, for May 1st, speaks of the general condition of winter grain over the whole country as follows: "The autumn season was generally favorable for germination and vigorous growth; the winter has been comparatively mild and uniform in temperature; the freezing weather mainly occurred in midwinter, and found the wheat plants protected by a sufficient covering of snow; the spring has been unusually early, and the growth of grain advanced two to four weeks beyond its accustomed status. There is no State in which winter-killing is not exceptional, and in several it is almost entirely unknown. It may be that future reports, as the season progresses, will be less favorable; they certainly cannot be more flattering."

ON a clear night we now have five wandering bodies visible at the same time besides numerous bright fixed stars. Mercury may be seen about an hour after sunset, near the Pleiades; Venus shines out resplendently a little higher, in the west; Jupiter is a bright object nearly half way between the zenith and the western horizon; Mars is approaching the meridian from the east; and the moon is above the earth in her first quarter. Directly overhead we have the Dipper. The magnificent belted Orion is sinking in the west, followed by the brightest star in the hemisphere—Sirius. The well known Sickle of Leo is high up in the South; Spica and Acturus follow in the eastern quarter and the strongly defined Scorpion is just peeping up from the east.

VARIETIES.

A MOTHER in Michigan recently had five daughters at a birth.

THE Paris journals declare, in spite of all stories to the contrary, that Louis Napoleon is now worth $1,000,000.

"AH, parson, I wish I could take my gold with me," said a dying deacon to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling reply.

AT a recent New York party a young lady sang with touching effect:—"I'm saddest when I sing," when a great horrid man remarked:—"Well, Miss I know no one who has greater occasion."

THEY do large divorce business in a quiet way in Massachusetts. The Worcester Gazette mentions that there are now 115 suits for the dissolution of the marriage contract pending in the Supreme Court there.

A MAN who fell sick in Cincinnati and died there, in his will left ten thousand dollars to the gentleman of the house who took care of him, and one thousand dollars to the gentleman's servant girl who did the nursing.

THEY are boasting of a hen in Virginia which has just hatched out a four legged chicken. For eating purposes, the more legs to a chicken the better; but when it comes to scratching in a garden, give us chickens with the minimum number.

AFTER having had consumption nearly all his life, George M. Ellis, of Chester county, Pa., died recently at the age of ninety-two. Before he was twenty his physician assured him that he could not survive the next two years.

A MAN in Bowling Green, Ky., has trained his dog to carry a bank note to market for meat. The result is that whenever the dog is hungry he picks up a piece of paper and runs with it to the market man expecting a meal in return.

THE latest instance of generosity and munificence comes from New orleans. The boy-finder of a twenty-five-thousand-dollar check returned it to its proper owner—a prominent broker of Carondelet street—and was rewarded with abundance of thanks in words.

MR. BONNER of the New York Ledger has purchased of Dr. Herr of Lexington, Ky., the famous colt, "Mambrino Bertie," whose feat of trotting a mile in 2:41 at two years of age, over the Buckeye Course, is still fresh in the minds of horsemen. It is said that Mr. B. paid $10,000 for the equine prodigy.

AN insane woman rushed into a schoolroom in Richmond, Va., a few days ago and told the affrighted teacher that she had been sent to teach the children gymnastics; and, the teacher being afraid to object, she put the children through a series of the most extravagant antics, after which she quietly departed.

TWO elegantly dressed shop-lifters were arrested by the Syracuse police, one day last week. On examination it was found that each of them had two large linen sacks suspended under her skirts by ropes tied around the waist.

TWO children, sons of Mrs. Casteel, one aged eight years and the other five years, were drowned in the river at Fairmont, West Virginia, on Saturday last. They were in company with another boy, in a skiff, and being unable to manage it, it went over the dam. The oldest boy clung to the skiff and was saved.

BONAPARTE BRUNELL, of Wickford, R. I., lost his only two children a few weeks since, by the falling of an embankment, which caused such a shock to his wife that she died a few hours after hearing the distressing news. So severe an affliction turned the brain of the bereaved husband and father, and he is now a raving maniac, beyond all hope of recovery.

THE wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative women. Jean Paul represents Siebender as reading one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eyes cast down and bated breath. As he closed, the sharer of his joys beamed forth with, "Don't put on your left stocking to-morrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

THREE little girls who had very carefully buried in a garden in Portsmouth, N. H., the dead body of a pet bird, after consultation, sent one of their number into the house to inquire "if people didn't sing at funerals." On being told that they often did, the messenger ran back, and in a few minutes the three were seen standing hand in hand around the little mound, gravely singing "Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

A WESTERN lady writes to a noted editor on behalf of her husband: "Won't you," she says, "see if you can get him a situation as cashier in a bank in New York or something of that sort. He is very quick at figures. If you can't get him that place, will you please get him one as conductor. I know you can do it. And if you can't get him a situation there won't you lend him $3,000, so he can start a hat store here? He will pay you, and I will see that he does."

"ATOM," of the Harvard Advocate, visited the French fair, and thus reports his experience: "Young lady—'Sir, wouldn't you like to buy some tickets in a punch-bowl?' Atom—'No, thank you; I never drink.' Young lady (insinuatingly)—'Well, wouldn't you like to buy some cigars, then?' Atom (with a very grave face)—'No, thank you, I never smoke.' Young lady (losing patience)—'Well, I'd offer you some soap if I thought you ever washed.'"

In the trial of a suit for breach of promise of marriage in Maine, a clergyman testified that he married the fair plaintiff to a man much older than herself since the suit had been instituted, and that three days afterward she came to his house and asked him to unmarry her; and the woman's husband testified that she told him that she was going to be unmarried, and when he had left the house she wheeled away her trunks on a wheelbarrow, and he did not see her again until he met her in Court suing another man.

WHEN the trial of Mrs. Fair, in San Francisco, was ended by the ominous words, "Guilty of murder in the first degree," her little daughter, who seemed to comprehend their full meaning, broke forth in a violent fit of sobbing. She leaned over upon her mother, and her childish cry of anguish pierced every heart. Her paroxysm of grief became so violent that she sprang from her chair and fell in her mother's lap, her little arms encircling Mrs. Fair's neck, where she remained until the Court adjourned. Then, when the condemned woman was led from the room, her daughter and her mother were forbidden to follow by the jailer, although she pleaded that they might come, and the little girl cried: "O, let me go with my mamma, do, Mr. Kelly; Oh! please do let me go with my mamma!" Subsequently, in explanation of his refusal the latter said that he was induced to do as he did because of his fear of her self-destruction and murder of her child. He further said that during her incarceration in the jail, she has repeatedly stated that she would never be hanged, nor would she ever go to San Quentin, in case of her conviction, as she would end her life first."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood Street, Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

DISCIPLINE in the War Department means the dismissal of West Point officers, who object to the Ku Klux proclivities of the younger GRANT in that institution. His Royal Highness is not to be tampered with by the subalterns of His Majesty.

IT is to be hoped that the bones of poor old Baron STEUBEN, who did so much for the infant Republic, will now be permitted to rest. He was buried for the fifth time the other day at Steuben, New York. If the Constitution is to be slaughtered, a degenerate generation at least ought to let the remains of those who help to form it, rest in peace.

DIVIDE.

Governor GEARY has made his first public and personal bid for the Presidency in a prepared speech before the Workingmen's Union in Harrisburg. The million may not know how well or ill, he recited the piece set down for him, but he is advertised as the special champion of the Labor Reform movement. The following declaration which we clip from his published speech is after the style of the Communists of Paris:

When capitalists learn to forget their narrow instincts and generously share their profits with labor they will justly receive the love and respect of the people. Such a policy, I doubt not, will receive a speedy realization. Labor cannot and will not quietly submit to procrustean cuttings or stretching to fit any bed that the cupidity of capital may prepare for it, unless 'equal and exact justice" be squarely and airly meted out. It will not submit to be driven out by the "heathen Chinee," or by any other half-priced barbarian the operator, transporter, or capitalist may threaten to import for the purpose of occupying the places of our men.

Doubtless capitalists will immediately proceed to divide, and thus receive the love and respect of the people. Would it be impertinent to inquire whether GEARY is a capitalist or a "people!"

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Our respected contemporary of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, has a long and carefully written article upon the political situation, in which it reviews severely the position taken by a Pittsburgh correspondent of the *World* in relation to the issues that are likely to come up in the next campaign. It closes its article by saying:

From the Pittsburgh POST, we should particularly like to learn whether this article or the *World's* Pittsburgh letter, represents the sentiments of the Democracy in that section?

THE POST endeavors to speak for the Democracy in this part of the State, but allows all men the most perfect freedom in forming and expressing opinions. There are three things that we hold to be politically true:

1. Every law must be respected until is repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

2. The preservation of constitutional self-government is paramount to all questions and considerations.

3. The expressed wish of the majority of the Democracy, as announced through its conventions, State and National, constitute the measures of Democratic policy, as we understand it.

THE POST does not believe that the discussion of issues that grew purely out of the war, were prominent in connection with it, and died with the return of peace, are profitable to the country. It believes that whenever unjust and unconstitutional acts of legislation have been consummated, the question goes to the Supreme Court, as a tribunal of last resort, and the people must, by virtue of the genius of our institutions, abide by its decisions, whether they be for or against them—provided the Court acts of its own volition and not by the compulsion of the other co-ordinate branches of the government.

THE POST believes and advocates the doctrine that the question "Shall the Constitution and free government be preserved from the encroachments of the imperial conspirators?" is of more importance than all the unconstitutional amendments and reconstruction laws that were ever proposed or passed, and upon that alone the Democracy must unite, if they would be successful, or save the government from subversion.

The Radical managers know that the Democracy can only be defeated by getting them to discuss the issues of the past, and keep out of sight the dangers of the present, and to do this, they declare that the Democracy propose to violently overthrow fixed relations and agitate anew the issues of six years ago. So far as THE POST is concerned it does not propose to accept the Radical lie, and accommodate the Radical leaders by fighting the campaign upon issues of *their* making, but insists that the Democracy shall make the issues—issues that are real and living, and necessary for the salvation of the Constitution.

If the Democracy wish to lose—let them accept the issues put forward by the Radical leaders, as true. If they wish to win—let them make their own issues. A man of ordinary intelligence would not accept the judgment of his enemy relative to his duties in preference to his own—then why should the Democracy waste any precious time in discussing the propriety or impropriety of walking into a pitfall that the Radical leaders have tried to set for them, and falling into which would secure a Radical triumph?

As we understand the Democracy it proposes to submit every act of the past Radical Congresses, that is brought in question, to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court, exercising its lawful functions, and abide by the result of its decisions. Consequently we believe that it is only necessary to secure success in Pennsylvania, for the State Convention to do this in plain terms, and demand that the Radical conspirators shall recede from their despotic encroachments; that all unjust and inquisitorial taxes shall be repealed; that labor shall not bear the burdens of government while capital goes free; that the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution shall not be infringed upon; that amnesty for past political offences shall be declared, and that each department of the government shall be confined to the strict limits prescribed in the Constitution, and that all shall be directly and unequivocally responsible to the people, whose will is supreme and can make and unmake Presidents and Congresses without let or hindrance, through Force Bills or other despotic enginery. We submit whether this is the part of wisdom, or whether it is wiser to accept the lying fulminations of Senator MORTON, and fight impalpable shadows—mere inventions of the enemy—leaving out of sight the real issues of the contest, until the Radical conspirators accomplish their purpose, overthrow the government, and put it out of the power of the people to save themselves from slavery? The question is in the hands of the Democratic State Convention, and there we leave it, in the fullest confidence that the Democracy are too wise and too patriotic to take the defensive and meet with defeat, instead of the aggressive and win victory, which is now awaiting their judgment and action. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of the *World* or its correspondents. They have their own opinions and we claim the same right. The columns of THE POST is the best index of our position.

A VALUABLE LIFE.

The Chinese question gives a cotemporary, the *Commercial*, an opportunity to place on record its high estimation of the late ANSON BURLINGAME, who served the double purpose of representing this government in China, and China at the courts of Christendom. After stating that the late imperial decrees annulling treaty provisions and practically inviting the persecution and massacre of missionaries and their converts, were the result of a deliberate purpose of the Chinese government to repudiate all its obligations and return to its old system of excluding and punishing Christianity, our cotemporary says that "BURLINGAME'S statement that China invited Christendom to 'plant the shining Cross on every hill and in every valley of her domain," would probably have proved true had he lived, but with his death the reconciling element between Europeanism and Mongolianism died also, and it now appears likely that the treaty Powers will be obliged to resort to the use of force to compel the Chinese Government to respect its obligations. England has already largely augmented its squadron in Chinese waters, and it is also said that China is actively employed in making preparations for war." If this is true, Mr. BURLINGAME was clearly the most valuable Yankee that ever hunted for and obtained position. The ordinary mind can hardly grasp the idea that the only agency on eart for carrying the banner of the cross to almost half the population of the globe, expired with Mr. BURLINGAME whose piety has not heretofore been esteemed greater than his diplomacy by those who wrote and spoke of him. It is generally understood that he became a Chinese Envoy because it paid a good salary in gold.

But what are the Christian powers, especially the birth place of this great mediator between European civilization and Mongolian paganism and crime, going to do about this movement of the Celestial Emperor who proposes to murder all and singular those who propose to "plant the Shining Cross on every hill and in every valley" of the Celestial Empire? The time was when the American Government compelled other powers to respect the rights of civilized and Christian people, especially if they were its own citizens, sojournings in a foreign land for legitimate purposes; but that day has passed away with the new order of things. The stealing of San Domingo and the enforcement of the Force Bill, seem to fill the measure of GRANT'S ambition, and he quietly connives with paganism in its organized murder of Christian missionaries, by not raising his official voice against it, or notifying a pagan ruler that the day has passed when the march of civilization and Christianity can be stopped to suit the murderous whims of barbarian princes.

I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our days that we should return to the sound practice of constitutional government. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized, in providing for a passing emergency. It is time that the American people open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a great name nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it. As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here.
—Carl Schurz at St. Louis.

WAS IT PROFITABLE?

It was a New England poet, we believe, who inquired:

"Did you ever see the devil
With his iron, wooden shovel,
Scratching up the gravel
With his night-cap on?"

People who have not had this extreme felicity, have been permitted to witness a similar performance in the State of Connecticut, where a Committee of the Radical Legislature have been scratching up the gravel at a high old rate, and to their own political discomfiture. No sooner was the result of the April election, showing that ENGLISH had been fairly elected Governor, announced, than the Radicals set up a howl about fraud. As soon as the Legislature assembled, a Committee was raised to re-count the votes and thereby count ENGLISH out. The whole proceeding was unconstitutional and illegal, but the Radicals proceeded with it.

Before they made the re-count they contended that the ballot-box *could not* have been tampered with during the time intervening between the election and the meeting of the Legislature, and that a re-count would be the proper thing. With this view the ballot-box of the Fourth ward of New Haven was opened. In this ward a discrepancy of one hundred votes existed between the official returns and the check lists. By some sort of an intuition the Radicals decided that, consequently, one hundred too many votes had been counted for ENGLISH. How this conclusion was arrived at, in view of the fact that the election officers were *Radicals*, it is hard to understand, but the recount was made, when lo and behold, Mr. JEWELL had been credited with a *hundred votes that he had never received.* The rage and consternation of the Radical smelling Committee knew no bounds, and they immediately swore that the ballot-box had been stuffed. The investigation, which was demanded and forced by the Radicals in spite of the Constitution, resulted in very cold comfort to its projectors, and so far as that dodge was concerned, blasted all their hopes of ousting Governor ENGLISH.

In this quandary the Radicals did not know what to do, and sent off to New York for the notorious "THE," ALLEN to help them out of their difficulty. After several hours consultation with this worthy, it was decided to get five hundred and eighteen men to swear that they voted for JEWELL in that ward. A liberal price was to be paid for the affidavits, but in a short time there was more than a thousand applicants, mostly ALLEN'S followers from New York, who would swear that they had voted for JEWELL in the Fourth ward, and the cry was "still they come," and it had to be abandoned.

A correspondent writing from New Haven says that Governor ENGLISH takes the bother cooly and good naturedly. He does not yet know what new device the Radicals in the Legisiature will concoct to count him out. He is legally elected Governor by the people. The scheme to put him aside by recounting the votes in the ballot-boxes has recoiled on the conspirators. If they continue to defy the will of the people, they may look out for squalls next Spring. These crazy attempts of the Radical leaders to defeat the choice of the people, it matters not what the result may be, will only have the effect finally of completely overthrowing them.

A WAIL FROM SAN DOMINGO.

There comes a wail of sorrow from San Domingo which is exceedingly heart-rending and provocative of grief. Since mail communication has been established with the United States, the Dominicans have been improving the shining (?) hours. A special dispatch from Washington states that a Senator has received from San Domingo, a malancholy epistle, setting forth that officials in that delectable locality are very much downcast over the manner in which the report of the Commission was received both by Congress and the people. It states that revolution is imminent, in case of which BAEZ will be deposed. The revolution will be inaugurated by the officials whose back pay have been dependent upon the success of the annexation scheme, and who are satisfied that that event has been postponed so long that it will do them no good in their day and generation. The letter closes by stating that the small-pox, has broken out at Puerto Plata, and is decimating the population at a fearful rate; also, that all who can afford it are emigrating to the interior.

This ought to move our tender-hearted President to take some steps to have the Senate consider the matter during the extraordinary session. But this wail from San Domingo, is not without its moral. It shows that GRANT, BABCOCK, & Co., have been playing a cruel game of deception with the people of San Domingo, and that the President in the fullness of his imagined power, made promises that he now deliberately breaks by shifting the responsibility of the annexation scheme upon the American people, who never desired to see it consummated.

Notwithstanding the scheme has met with an unlooked for defeat, the developments already begin to show what a pretty kettle of fish GRANT was trying to cook up for the American people. Under the promiscuous government of San Domingo about half the inhabitants are office holders, who have been patiently waiting for the annexation swindle to be perpetrated, when they would step in and get their salaries out of the United States Treasury, and compel the already overburdened tax-payers to sacrifice still more of their scanty earnings upon the altar of official plunder.

That this was promised to the Dominican officials there, is little or no doubt, consequently they are at a loss to understand why their promised supplies are witheld. Instead of BAEZ having the right to sell out San Domingo, his own tenure of office depends upon whether the United States government will assume the payment of his salary and those of his subalterns, and coadjutors in conspiracy.

By degrees this miserable scheme is being brought to light. What commission upon these expected salaries, was to be paid to the jobbers in Washington who had it in hand will probably never be known, unless some disgusted and disappointed Dominican officeholder choose to reveal it. BAEZ, a mere usurper, will soon pass off the stage, no doubt making a bloody exit, since GRANT with whom he conspired to sell the nationality of his people, cannot fulfill his part of the disgraceful contract, and basely abandons his dupes in the hour of their sorest need.

As to the small pox which is decimating the population and driving them into the interior, we do not know what GRANT will do about it. True he has the power under the Ku Klux bill to declare the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* but whether it empowers him to extirpate the small pox, is not so clear. He might imitate King CANUTE, however, and issue his proclamation.

MASTER PUFF.

It is a great blessing to the nation to have a President who will serve a good purpose and a multifarious one. Who can not only preside at a dog fight or a horse race, but point a moral and adorn—a cigar shop. This inestimable blessing the people possess in the person of ULYSSES S. GRANT. For proof of which read the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, '71.

Mr. W. R. NUTT, Sup't of the Emmet House Saloon, Chilicothe, O.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have received per express a sample of cigars branded "La Creole" which, in your note, you desire me to test and give you the result. I have done so, and pronounce them very superior. I have also had them sampled by several good judges, and the universal decision is that they are No. 1. You can send me five (5) boxes, C. O. D.

Yours, &c., U. S. GRANT.

The recipient of the above laudatory epistle, we will state, *en passant*, is an enterprising young Democrat, possessed of considerable tact and business enterprise, and knowing the weakness of the President, selected him as the medium of advertising his "La Creoles;" putting his Majesty to at least one good use during his Presidential term. By means of analysis we are able to reach the remarkable points of the letter, the ingenuity of our friend WILLIAM, and the comprehensive statesmanship of the President.

The time was the middle of April, when all nature was alive with Ku Klux, and GRANT was setting uneasily upon his political eggs. The cyclops were rallying at all points, and the "bloody moon"—and likewise GRANT in all human probability—was "full." Washington was overrun with skinned negroes, and the Ku Klux bill was being discussed in Congress. At that critical moment Mr. NUTT produced his new brand of cigars! As yet they were unsmoked, and consequently unknown to fame. He knew that if GRANT, in the midst of the surrounding circumstances could draw comfort from "La Creole," that they possessed indeed rare qualities. They were forwarded and GRANT immediately wrote that they had been "received per express." We can imagine the joy of the President over that one box of cigars. No villainous C. O. D. stared him in the face. WILLIAM was too sharp for that. He remembered the fate of the bull pup that claimed Cleveland for its fatherland. For the moderate sum of $1,10, he got the express agent to neatly endorse on the package, "charges paid." Thus recommended "La Creole" was at once *granted* an interview.

"You desire me to test and give you the result." What extreme audacity, and yet the very boldness of the request had the desired result. A thousand cuticeless negroes howled at the front door of the White House for protection. Skipping carpet-baggers chattered along Pennsylvania Avenue, screaming their fear of the K. K. K. †. §'s of the South. But GRANT let them howl and chatter, and quietly lighted "La Creole," and reveled in delicious dont-care-a-cussativeness of the K. K. 's

"I have done so and pronounce them very superior." They were not only good, but very superior, and no doubt had a soothing influence upon the Presidential nerves, driving away ugly apprehensions of the Ku Klux and filling the April air with delights. "I have also had them sampled by several good judges." In this simple act we see the unexampled generosity of the President. He actually asked his brother-in-law to take a smoke at Mr. NUTT'S expense. It is not often that GRANT becomes so liberal. He generally slips off into one corner and eats the oranges and apples and peanuts that his enthusiastic admirers shower upon him, by himself, consequently his brother-in-law must have concluded that the Ku Klux had turned his head when he called out, "Here, DENT, have a smoke?"

"You can send me five (5) boxes C. O. D!" After that the people may be prepared for anything. GRANT actually volunteering to pay the express charges on presents that are sent to him. Unfortunate puppies will no longer pine and die of grim starvation because they are marked C. O. D., for those talismanic letters no longer have terror for our nervous President. There are sermons, as well as other things, in stones, and it may be that GRANT'S stone quarry, by paying dividends, enables him to face the C. O. D. music and regard the Irish turkey with less suspicious eyes than formerly.

THE infamous seven dollars a day bill, for extra time, we are glad to learn, will not pass the Senate.—*Gazette.*

The House is Republican, whilst the Senate is Democratic—perhaps that explains it.

"CENTRALIZED" GOVERNMENT.

The *Public Record* of Philadelphia, an ndependent Republican journal, comes out in the severest terms against the "new" legal tender decision, and claims that to accept it as law is to admit the doctrine of centralization in the fullest and broadest sense. The idea that Congress can make whatever it will a legal tender, for either past or future debts, involves a new theory of what has heretofore been understood as of binding force in the Constitution. Instead of the rule hitherto universally accepted, that the government of the United States is one of defined powers, the decision assumes that its powers, except when the constitution imposes them in terms, are unrestricted.

It is impossible to concur in this opinion without accepting the doctrine that the national government as sovereign over all the people of the country in the same sense as an absolute monarch in Russia or Turkey or a constitutional sovereign in Great Britain. Of this "centralized" government, and the resulting effects of this decision the *Record* says the following, which we commend to the perusal of all thoughtful men:

The power of the centralized government, which was originally "ordained" to secure internal harmony among the States, secure the common defence and promote "the general welfare," becomes the master of the people in all their personal dealings and relations with one another—in a word, can impair "the obligations of contracts" by the simple fiat of the will of a majority of Congress. Indeed, if the centralized government has the power to say that a contract between its citizens for a certain value can be liquidated by the payment of a less value, or of none, it has little more to desire. If it be in the power of Congress to print paper without limit, and declare it a legal tender for past and future debts, it is tantamount to the power to confiscate to the government or to debtors the whole or any part of the property of creditors, and thus practically to repudiate at will public or private obligations.

A disposition is visible now, backed by the strong debtor class of the country, embracing within its circle both corporations and individuals, in favor of a still further issue of irredeemable paper money, and it is more than probable that an organized effort will be made in Congress next winter in this direction; and that a further issue of "legal tenders" will be authorized. Speculators, with the control of immense capital, will continue to lobby for special legislation—legislation on the currency and in opposition to every measure that looks to the restoration of specie payments, and, whenever this demand is strengthened by bad times and a general pressure on business, or whenever a corrupt or ignorant faction gets control of Congress, the issue will be made, and we shall have taken the final step toward bankruptcy and financial ruin.

Nor is this the only possible injury to the character and credit of the country springing from the effects of this decision or contingent upon the future action of Congress. The simple fact that such action is possible and that there is no barrier to the wildest and most extravagant expansion of the currency, except in the temporary ascendency of politicians who oppose it, is in itself enough to shake the confidence of capitalists in the wisdom and permanency of our future financial policy. The supreme court, in the course of its ordinary and defined duties, declares the constitutional limit to the powers of the general government; the government reconstructs the court by adding judges known or pledged to be against limiting its powers, and the new court at once proceeds to declare, in opposition to a previous decision, that the limit to the exercise of this power does not exist, so that the last bulwark of the constitution and of the rights of the people against the enroachments of the authority which controls the army and navy, and imposes and collects the taxes, is swept away.

There is now no limit to the power of Congress. It may confiscate debts by issuing worthless paper, and by making it a legal tender; and if it can do this act, that saps the foundations of all business transactions, what may it not do with the assistance of a supreme court, which, if it should rebel, has but to be reorganized by putting more judges on the bench of Congress' way of thinking, who will blot out the previously recorded words of the law? These are but a few of the objections to this decision. These are enough to show that it is one of the most serious changes yet attempted in our jurisprudence.

But principles live longer than judges, and we are much mistaken if the people will consent to perpetuate the reign of irredeemable paper money, the greatest absorbent of all the profits of industry, even under such a mandate from the supreme court.

THE following anecdote of JOHN C. CALHOUN is told on the authority of the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE:

Some time before 1840, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Lawrence that he had been adding to his landed estates, and would like to obtain a loan of $10,000 or $15,000 in Boston, where money was more plenty than in South Carolina and the rate of interest not so high, for the payment of which he would give his notes and a mortgage upon his estate, which would be ample security. Mr. Lawrence said he consulted Mr. Nathan Appleton and one or two other wealthy citizens of Boston upon the subject, and it was agreed to raise the money for him and take no security for the payment but his own note. Mr. Lawrence informed Mr. Calhoun of the arrangement which he had made, and expressed his gratification that it was in the power of himself and a few of his friends to do a kindness to one so distinguished, whose life had been devoted to the service of his country. Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote back declining the offer, and withdrawing his original request. He said it did not agree with his sense of propriety to accept a loan on such terms; that in the discharge of his public duties he did not wish to be embarrassed by a sense of obligation to any one.

Who ever heard tell of GRANT declining such an offer?

THE Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati declines in a card to the Democracy of Ohio, being considered a candidate for Governor or any other office. General Morgan and Col. McCook are now considered among the foremost of candidates.—*Pitts. Post.*

We are authorized to say that under no circumstances will General MORGAN consent to become a candidate for Governor this year. The use of his name, in connection with that office, has been without his knowledge and approval.—*Mt. Vernon (Ohio) Banner.*

RADICAL newspapers are extremely ready to publish all sorts of fabrications about the South, but take precious good care never to inform their readers that they are mere fabrications. The following from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* might serve a good purpose in being published in the Radical papers in this section. Many of their readers are no doubt acquainted with some of the signers. But they will not do it. That would convict them of falsification.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20, 1871.

John Hinman, Esq., Fall Brook, Penna:

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that there are reports circulating in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the North, with respect to the insecurity of Northern men in North Carolina, growing out of Ku Klux organizations, we desire to state that we are Northern men, and have been residing here for some time, longer or shorter; we have never been interfered with in any way, and find the country as safe as any place where we have lived.

There have been outrages committed by bands, who call themselves Ku Klux, in three or four counties of the State. We know nothing about them personally, and believe they do not exist now anywhere. These acts were not against northern men, but against those of their own State, toward whom they had bad feelings. Any northern man who desires to get an honest living can come here, and will be treated kindly by all classes. We feel perfectly safe in our persons and property. The cry of ku klux is a political cry, entirely, and is kept up for political purposes in the north. Any one who will visit this State will see that the community is perfectly orderly and quiet.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. SMITH, late of Pennsylvania.
WM. THOMPSON, late of Michigan.
G. W. COOVER, Late of Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Of Pittsburgh, Pa.
DANIEL STOUFFER, Late of Harrisburg, Pa.
A. REEKIE, late of Michigan.
F. O. BENNENT, late of Deleware.
THOMAS OWEN, Late of Binghampton, N. Y.
D. S. IRELAND, Sr., Late of Tioga county, Pa.
JOEL CURTIS, late of Connecticut.
WM. WARNOCK, late of Canada.
SAMUEL H. PERRY, Late of West Killingly, Conn.
CHARLEY E. PERRY, Late of Rhode Island.

Chinese Barbarians.

A well informed correspondent of an eastern journal concludes an interesting letter upon the massacre in China as follows:

MR. LOW REPROVED BY MR. FISH

The United States Minister, during the correspondence, took occasion to assure Prince Kung that nothing would cause his government to depart from its traditional policy of peace in its intercourse with China except the fragrant violation of the rights and privileges of its citizens by the people and the failure of the imperial government to apply the proper remedy. This declaration was going further than any other representative had ventured, and when known among the American and European residents, caused intense dissatisfaction, As Mr Low's despatch wast delivered subsequent to the threatened extermination of the missionaries at Tungchow, it was considered both ill-advised, and, to those who by long experience knew the real disposition of the Chinese authorities, dangerous to the safety of Europeans and Americans. On receiving the despatch in question Secretary Fish, November 29, 1870, wrote to Mr. Low:—"Your assurance of forbearance is considered to be too strong and it would be, perhaps, well that Prince Kung should understand that any violation of the rights of our citizens, and any flagrant violations of treaty stipulations of other Powers, may cause a change." It is proper to state again that Mr. Low from the beginning did all in his power to shield the Chinese authorities from censure and to lay the blame on the rabble and the indiscretion of the French Vice Consul. Indeed in one instance, he writes of the terrified priests and nuns as taking "French leave" before the mob, and again, August 24, 1870, in referring to the unanimity of opinion in favor of the rioters at Tien-tsin, he says:—"If this feeling in Ireland is strong enough to baffle all attempts of the English government to bring to justice, by the ordinary forms of law, a peasant accused of injuring the person or property of his landlord, it is surprising that this feeble government should find it difficult to ascertain and punish the rioters in a city of 400,000 inhabitants, all of whom aided in the massacre, or sympathize with the criminals." The Minister, immediately after the massacre, informed the State Department "that the Chinese were averse to placing children in their (Sisters') charge. The managers of these institutions (orphan asylums) offered a certain sum per head for all children placed under their control, it being understood that a child once in their asylum no parent, relative or guardian should claim or exercise control over it." It is further stated by Mr. Low that children were kidnapped, and some were obtained by the Sisters in the last stages of consumption. Now these representations were proved to be entirely without foundation, as declared by the Chinese Commissioners who investigated the affair. It has been clearly proved that the Chinese authorities treated the complaints of the Foreign Ministers with coolness bordering upon indifference, and that the belligerent measures adopted at first were the result of a determination to uphold the action of high officials who engage in the massacre of Christians. The late decrees of the Chinese government are not at all unexpected. During the past few months the English squadron has been largely augmented in Chinese waters, and this has been done in view of the active preparations of the Mongolians for war. The glowing language of the late Mr. Burlingame, that China invites Christendom "to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley of her broad domain," has its commentary in the Tien-tsin massacre, which occurred while he was just speaking and in the present attitude of the Celestial government.

RADICAL idea of self-government: "The extraordinary powers of government which Congress has conferred upon ME."—*U. S. Grant.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 8, 1871.

SENATE.

The Ringwalt Defalcation.

The Finance Committee reported in regard to the fraud in the Western House of Refuge that they deemed it unnecessary to send for persons and papers, as they could not get the money back.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

The House bill incorporating the Elizabeth Gas Company.

House supplement to the act providing for the appointment of a Fire Marshal for Allegheny county.

House bill authorizing the authorities of St. Clair to increase the borough tax.

House bill relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham.

House bill relating to the registry of lots in Birmingham.

House act incorporating the Sewickley Gas Company.

House bill amending an act to establish a ferry over the Monongahela at the new store.

Senate bill repealing, so far as Scott township is concerned, the act of April, 1869, relative to foot walks.

House bill relative to the election of Councils in Allentown borough.

House bill authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate certain streets and alleys.

House supplement to an act to enable the school directors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny city to borrow money.

HOUSE.

House met at eight o'clock.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WARNER incorporating the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

A variety of local bills were introduced.

Bills Discussed.

The following bills were considered:

The House bill repealing all special laws exempting property from taxation in cases where owners derive income therefrom. Passed.

There was no other business of importance. S.

HARRISBURG, May 9, 1871.

SENATE.

Return Judges of Elections.

A supplement to the apportionment bill was introduced and passed, the original bill having failed to fix places for the meeting of Return Judges in double Representative districts.

Aladdin Oil Company.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill incorating the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, of Aladdin.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed.

Providing for the erection of a Poor House in Armstrong county.

Opening the State road from Freeport to Tarentum.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company.

Supplement for the Duquesne Saving Bank.

Providing for the removal of the dead from Saint Martin's German Evangelical Lutheran burial ground in Sharpsburg and authorizing the sale of the ground after the removal.

Authorizing South Pittsburgh to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

Authoring Birmingham borough to borrow money for a new Market House.

Vacating a portion of Bingham street, Birmingham.

Regulating the election of Burgess and Council of McKeesport, fixing their terms of office and increasing their powers.

Incorporating the Beaver Mining Company.

Incorporating the Fire Insurance Patrol of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company to increase the capital stock.

Incorporating the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

The bill originating in the Senate authorizing the Allegheny County Treasurer to pay the road and county tax of the late townships of Pitt, Collins, Peebles, Liberty and Oakland to the Treasurer of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, and the Treasurer of the late Oakland township to settle with the Oakland School Board. Passed.

At the afternoon session the following House bills passed:

Authorizing the appointment by the the Governor of a Gauger and Inspector of crude and refined petroleum in Clarion, and in Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Birmingham Insurance Company.

The bill originating in the Senate incorporating the Beaver Deposit Bank. Passed.

Scott Township Sidewalks.

Mr. GRAHAM had a vote on the Senate bill relative to sidewalks in Scott township reconsidered and the bill laid over.

Border Raid Claims.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Border County Claim Bill, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

HOUSE.

Border Raid Claims.

The Border County Claim bill came up this morning as the special order and passed without much discussion as amended by the House Committee, by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bills Read a First Time.

The following House bills on the private calendar passed to the first reading:

Divorcing Robert Morrow and Julia Morrow, formerly Julia Flanard, of Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Indian Creek Railroad, Fayette county.

Incorporating the Uniontown, Dunlap's Creek & Washington Railroad.

Incorporating the South Pittsburgh Inclined Plane.

The following Senate bills passed the first reading:

Exempting ground rents in Allegheny county from all taxation except for State purposes.

Supplement concerning Pittsburgh streets and sewers.

Authorizing Allegheny City to purchase portions of turnpikes and plank-road within her boundaries.

Repealing the act of 1870 relating to district teachers' institutes in Westmoreland county.

Authorizing grading, construction and making of West End avenue, Allegheny county.

Liquor Sales in Boroughs and Townships.

Mr. QUIGLEY objected to the Senate bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county.

Appropriation for Removing Confederate Dead.

The House bill appropriating five thousand dollars for the use of Washington cemetery, of Maryland, to be expended in removing to said cemetery C[illegible] soldiers buried in scattered places in Pennsylvania, occupied several hours and was warmly discussed, Messrs. Reinoehl, Mickey, Pfleeger, Smith, of Dauphin, Dumbell, Marshall and other Republicans opposing, and Messrs. Strang, Smith, of Philadelphia, Miller, of Philadelphia, Elliott and Hogan, Republicans, with all the Democrats, favoring. The bill passed its first reading by a vote of 47 to 37.

Radical Filibustering.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved a Conference Committee on the Border County Claim Bill.

Mr. REINOEHL moved indefinite postponement, which would kill the bill.

Mr. MANN spoke bitterly against a conference, believing that the House would be sold.

After an exciting discussion, Mr. REINOEHL'S motion was agreed to by 48 to 44.

Mr. MANN immediately moved a reconsideration, the object being to vote down the reconsideration, thus precluding a subsequent motion to reconsider.

Mr. REINOEHL moved indefinite postponement of this motion for the same purpose.

This motion, after an excited discussion, was lost by the tie vote of 45 to 45.

Amid cries for the previous question, Mr. STRANG moved adjournment, which was carried by 49 to 42, pending the motion to reconsider. S.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

SENATE.

Rothermel's Painting.

Mr. DAVIS introduced and had passed a resolution postponing the date at which Rothermel shall surrender to the Commonwealth his Gettysburg battle piece, to February 22d, 1872.

Allegheny County Park.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed;

Incorporating the Collateral Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Woods Run Savings Fund and Loan Association of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the School Board of South Pittsburgh to borrow money.

Providing for the completion of the Erie Marine Hospital.

Repealing the act of 1861, relative to the Westminster Collegiate Institute.

Authorizing the authorities of St. Clair to grade and pave certain streets and construct sewers.

Also, Mr. Robbs' House Pittsburgh Public Park bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Border Raid Bill Shelved.

The border county claims bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 52 to 44. The bill is killed beyond recovery this session.

The Civil Code.

The House refused to concur in the Senate resolution authorizing the Speakers of both Houses to meet and appoint three members from each House to revise the Civil Code, and make a printed report to the next Legislature.

Apportionment.

Mr. ELLIOTT called up the Senate supplement to the apportionment bill, which passed.

Bituminous Regions.

Mr. HUMPHREYS' joint resolution for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor to investigate the present condition of the bituminous coal mines, was was warmly discussed and defended by Messrs. Humphreys and Schnatterly, and passed its first reading.

Passed Finally.

All bills telegraphed yesterday as passing the first reading, passed finally.

Adjournment.

Mr. WHITE made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a concurrent resolution adjourning the House from Friday till Thursday of next week. S.

NEW YORK CITY.

Arrest of a Desperate "Shover" and Forger.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At an early hour this morning Samuel Perris alias "Worcester Sam," the leader of a gang of eastern bank robbers and forgers, was captured after several months' chase, at a house in Hoboken, by Detectives Squires and Wood, of the United States detective service, assisted by local officers. Perris is under indictment for bank robberies in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and also for counterfeiting. The detectives followed him to England, whence he fled after escaping by jumping from a train of cars in full speed. The detectives got on his track again yesterday, hunted him down to a house in Hoboken, where his wife had been living a month. Perris is known to be desperate, and declared he would not be taken alive. The police surrounded the house all night and surprised him in bed at day break. He was very violent on his way to the New Haven train.

The notorious forger, George Hall, was arrested at the Erie depot, in Jersey City, last night, for forging $50,000 of Rochester city bonds, which had been disposed of to New York dealers. Hall is the same person concerned in forging the $27,000 on Jay Cooke, about two years ago.

The Foster Trial.

It was rumored last evening that ex-Judge Stuart, the venerable counsel for Foster, who murdered Putnam, had been suddenly seized by an illness of a serious nature, and that the trial which was set down for to-morrow morning would probably be postponed on that account. It is said that Howard, the District Attorney, will admit of no further delay, but will press the immediate trial, even if a special counsel has to be assigned by the court.

Universal Peace Impracticable.

The Universal Peace Union celebrated its fifth anniversary to-day at the Cooper Institute. Resolutions were passed, condemning the system of standing armies and military schools, declaring all international differences ought to be adjusted by law and justice.

Cruel Inhumanity.

A protest will be brought under the consideration of the Ship Owners Association against the American Consul at Liverpool for, as alleged, not providing the crew of the wrecked schooner Lucy H. Gibson, of Dennis, Massachusetts, with sufficient clothing and food. The men were landed at Liverpool almost naked and penniless.

Light Punishment.

Michael Martin was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, for stabbing to death Patrick Walsh on the 17th of March, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, expressed the hope that the Legislature would alter the ridiculous law which prescribed so light a punishment for the offence, remarking that if the deceased had lived and the prisoner was prosecuted for felonious assault, he might have been sent to prison for ten years.

SENATE.

Extraordinary Session!

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Half an hour before noon the floor of the Senate Chamber was well filled with Senators and others, and the meeting of personal friends and old associates was marked with great cordiality. There was a fair attendance in the galleries. The general topic of conversation was the probable duration of the session. Ten days or two weeks seemed to be the period almost unanimously fixed for its continuance.

Prayer.

The Senate opened with prayer at noon, by Dr. Newman, Chaplain, in the course of which he said: May it please Thee, O, Heavenly Father, that all national envy and jealousy shall cease, that swords may be turned into plough shares and spears into pruning hooks, when peace on earth and good will to man shall be the universal prayer of all the human race in the United States and Great Britain. We invoke Thy benediction, wisdom and peace. By no Satanic influence and errors of statesmanship may the peaceful relations of these two powers be interrupted for a moment; may all people be united in good example for the peaceful settlement of the great questions now pending. In conclusion the Chaplain invoked the Divine blessing on the President and Vice President and the Senate.

Waiting on Ulysses.

The proclamation convoking this extraordinary session was read, when, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was now ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. Anthony and Casserly were appointed on the committee.

It was ordered that the hour of meeting be twelve o'clock.

Standing Committees Retained.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN it was resolved that the standing committees of the Senate be, and they are hereby reappointed for and during the present session, and that the Vice President will fill any vacancy which may exist.

Recess.

The Senate then took a recess until one o'clock.

From Ulysses.

On the reassembling of the Senate Mr. ANTHONY, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed their duty and that the President had informed them he would immediately send the Senate a communication in writing.

Adjournment.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to Friday next?

Mr. SUMNER—Why not make it a later day.

The resolution was adopted.

Claims Against United States.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, it was resolved that the President be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of all reports made by Hon. Wm. Whiting, as solicitor of the department, upon any claims made by the subjects of any foreign nation for damages, in consequence of war against the rebellious States, from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and which are supposed to be on file in the State Department.

Gen. Porter

then appeared announcing he had been directed by the President to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The treaty was then handed to the Vice President immediately.

Secret Session.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

The Senate at 3:15 adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.

An Eavesdropper's Version of the Senate Proceedings While in Secret Session

The Senate went into Executive session a few minutes after one o'clock to-day. The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High Commission, which occupied about half an hour.

Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a brief statement, to the effect that the treaty was honorable to both countries, negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped that the treaty would receive the approval of the Senate, and suggested it be given to the press of the country, but to this several Senators interposed objections, as they could see no reason for departing from the uniform practice of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner is reported as saying he did not approve some portion of the treaty, and thought they ought to be amended. He, like Mr. Cameron, said the public should be furnished with a full text of the treaty in order that they might fully understand its provisions in advance of the final action of the Senate. He was of the opinion that the claims of British subjects should not have been incorporated in the treaty, as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if decided opposition had been expressed by our own Commissioners. The simpler and better plan would have been to make out a fair bill for the Alabama and kindred depredations, but he would not now ask its payment in the way of exemplary or vindictive damages. Other matters might afterward be adjusted. He did not, however, indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character.

Fred. Douglas Ineligible.

The Territorial Legislature for Columbia will meet for the first time next Monday. It is said that Fred. Douglas, who has been nominated and confirmed as a member of the upper branch, is not eligible, as he is a citizen of New York, and did not register or vote here.

Another Treaty.

The President, this morning, signed a treaty of friendship, commerce, &c., just negotiated between the United States and San Salvador.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

James Belknap, Supervising Inspector General of steamboats.

Max Woodhull, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

John M. Francis, of New York, Minister Resident to Greece.

Consuls—J. M. Lucas, St. Johns, Canada; A. G. Furitas, Caruna Spring, and C. B. Dalghren at San Demes, Mexico.

Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

THE RECENT RIOT.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 9.—A riot occurred at Hyde Park to-day. The laborers and miners who desired to resume work were holding a meeting near Hampton mines when they were

Assaulted With Stones

by the wives of the miners who resist the resumption. A crowd of these miners were a little way off, urging on the women, believing that the laborers would not return the assault on the females. The laborers then moved off further, towards a strip of woods, but were followed by the miners, who in the meantime had been greatly reinforced. The men and women then unitedly assaulted the laborers, and stones were freely used on both sides.

The Injured.

A woman named Smith was seriously wounded in the head by a stone, and as the affray increased in violence pistols were drawn and fired.

A man named Wm. Love, one of the assaulting party, was severely wounded in the thigh.

Another named McDonald was shot in the head, and about ten or twelve others most brutally beaten, some of whom will probably die.

Too Late.

The military was ordered to the scene of the disturbances, but arrived too late to do any good. This riot is generally admitted to have been only one of the results of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association's demonstration on Monday, when the miners were inflamed by appeals to their passions by Kealy, the President of the General Council. Great exceitement has prevailed here to-day.

During the day a mob of several hundred rioters visited the works of Morris & Weeks, and drove out the men at work there. What the end will be no one can tell. A large body of troops will arrive to-morrow, but as most of them will be from the coal regions, not much confidence is felt.

SCRANTON, Pa. May 10.—The sum total of the affair is three men seriously wounded, one a miner, three slightly wounded, and two women hurt. The Mayor of the city and the agents of the companies were on the ground soon after the main fight was over. There is no sign of another immediate outbreak. But if the laborers insist on resuming work more riots are expected. The actual strength of the new movement that has been agitated among the laborers the last few days is not sufficient to warrant any desirable result. The city is much excited over the affair, and the authorities are on the watch for further movements. News of a more peaceful nature has been received from the Delaware and Hudson Companies. The men and their delegates waited on Mr. Weston, Superintendent, this afternoon, and made the following proposition: That all the men enter the mines without the stated price, and submit the question of wages to arbitration. The umpire is to be chosen before the resumption takes place. Mr. Weston immediately telegraphed to Mr. Dickson, who is in New York, and an answer is expected to-morrow. The delegates are confident that their propsition will be accepted. Mr. Dickson having not only suggested an arbitration at the former interview with him, but repudiated the settlement on the basis of the diamond car, and chose the top vein of the carbondale as his standard, thus indicating probably his intention of acting independently of the Delaware and Lackawana and the Western Company.

LATER—One of the wounded men is not expected to live. Through the night rumors were rife that a raid will be made before morning on the Welsh of Park Hill. Everybody there is arming in self-defence, and the military have been sent over to the Hampton mines to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A dispatch from Pottsville says that at a meeting of miners held this afternoon, arbitration was decided upon. Everything has been arranged, and immediate resumption will take place.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 10.—The bodies of three murdered laborers were found this morning in a swamp, near Bugg's shaft.

During the riot yesterday, when the laborers were routed, they fled into the swamp, followed by the infuriated miners, when these three men were beaten and kicked to death. The Irish miners and laborers held a meeting last night, and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, Irish citizens, in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad Company, have been maltreated in an attempt to follow our lawful pursuits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the cowardly and dastardly assault of to-day is nothing short of a premeditated assassination of Irishmen.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Mayor in not sending aid to us, after due notice had been given him by the committee who was sent to apprise him of the effusion of human blood.

Resolved, That we, Irishmen, laborers and miners throughout this district, disperse and stand aloof from having any connection respecting union and fraternity with Welshmen in the future.

Resolved, That we, Irish miners, do pledge ourselves to go in heart and hand with the laborers in their movement.

Resolved, That we get our names enrolled, and resume work with them as soon as the company get prepared for work.

Resolved, That we, in future, stand ourselves together, and be prepared for any further assault.

Resolved, That we call on all good citizens, Americans, Germans, Scotch, and others, to join with us in our present endeavor to protect ourselves, homes, families, industry and labor, and that we all participate in friendly greetings and try to eke out a sustenance irrespective of these assassins of to-day.

It was heartrending to hear the recital of several of the members who only escaped with their lives, which was corroborated by forty men.

Martin McDonnell, who was taken home in a wagon, and who was then in a dying condition, says: "I made my way to a clump of trees. I was followed and overtaken by seven men who called out, 'You Irish son of a b—h.' Seven men struck me with billies and left me insensible. One brute afterwards came back and raised me up and asked me, 'Could I walk.' I tried to get on my knees and as soon as he saw I was so strong, he kicked me in the mouth and ear. I knew not what became of me until I found myself at home surrounded by my friends."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Daring Jail Breakers—Memorial Day.

WILMINGTON, May 10.—Lowrie and his band of outlaws, last night, went into Lumberton, Robeson county, broke open the jail and released several of his followers and retreated without molestation, though a company of United States troops were in town.

The Confederate memorial day was celebrated here to-day. In the afternoon all business was suspended and the citizens visited the cemetery where the decoration of graves took place.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Wm. Hamilton, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, died this morning, aged 81 years. He has been connected with the Institute forty years.

TOTTERING COMMUNE.

FRANCE.

Particulars of the Fall of Fort D'Issy.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Dispatches dated Paris, Tuesday night, say: Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Fort D'Issy, and began its evacuation by way of Vanvres, to escape the fire of the enemy. The cannonade of the enemy became fearful, and caused an explosion in D'Issy and a great fire in Vanvres.

Meantime the insurgents attempted an attack on them in the direction of Neuilly but were mowed down by the Government mitrailleuses. Great slaughter was caused and the survivors made a rapid retreat. The cannonade of Neuilly now became violent and under cover of this Fort D'Issy was occupied by the Versaillists.

One hundred and twenty-nine cannon were captured, fifty of which have been brought to this city. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions were found in the fort, as was also considerable brandy infused with tobacco; the latter rendered fatal the wounds of those who drank it.

The capture of Fort D'Issy causes terror among the Parisians.

The *Official Journal* of the Commune of to-day reports that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort D'Issy.

It is claimed by the Government that the statement of the Communists that the garrison escaped from D'Issy before the capitulation of the fort is untrue.

Gen. Rossel Retires in Disgust from the Chief Command of the Commune Troops.

PARIS, May 10.—The Commune asserts that the garrison of Issy has certainly escaped capture.

Gen. Rossel closes his communication to the Commune, complaining that he had not received proper support, in the following words:

Two courses were open to our forces, viz: To break through the obstacles which environ Paris, or retire. The former has been found to be impossible, therefore we have retired.

He says, I cannot endure to hold responsibility where everybody deliberates; where nobody obeys orders; where nothing is organized, and where the guns depend for service upon a few volunteers.

In continuation, he complains that reinforcements have not been granted when urgently needed, and in point of fact, the Commune was incapable to discharge the duties pertaining to it. He therefore retires from its service and demands a cell in Mazas prison.

PARIS, May 10.—The *News'* special from Paris says the column in in the Place Vendome will fall on Thursday.

A sharp engagement took place yesterday at the bridge of Neuilly, in which the Communists were defeated.

A breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable by the end of this week.

Autenil and Pont Dujour were bombarded to-day from Montretout and Brimbrion, and the population are flying panic-stricken from that portion of Paris.

The Cure of the Church of St. Sulpice has been once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again discharged from custody.

The Parisians have imposed fines on those bakers who are exorbitant in their charges for bread.

Clusseret will be tried to-night.

The tri-color is planted over D'Issy.

The Peril of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—All the Republicans are united. Thiers' proclamation had a great effect.

Over eight hundred thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, ready for the bombardment of Paris.

The assault on Paris will be made by the Fourth Corps, under General Douay, with ten thousand picked men.

Villaincourt is occupied by the Versaillists.

Fort Vanvres is expected to surrender immediately.

The Versailles forces are slowly but surely approaching the enciente of Paris.

Troubles of the Commune.

PARIS, May 10.—At a secret sitting of Commune Tuesday, it was decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee of Public Safety, and that the appointment of their successors be made immediately.

The Commune has decided to meet on three days of each week except in case of emergency, when the sittings will be permanently. The sessions will be held in the Hotel de Ville.

M. Deleschoze announced that General Rossel adheres to his resignation, and appealed to the Commune to forego all animosities.

The meeting was characterized with recriminations between members of the Central Committee and those of the Committee of Public Safety.

The Tri-color is floating at the corner of Issy but the fort apparently is not occupied by Versaillists. The Commune announces that it is unoccupied and untenable. Vanvres is still burning.

Drums were beaten all last night. The military are evidently apprehending an attack.

The Sub-Committee of Organization, in a proclamation issued to-day, orders the most relentless measures toward the besiegers. No soldiers will be allowed to depart in the slightest from his duty, and all troops are forbidden to cease firing on the Versaillists who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and stragglers are to be sabered when caught, or if they are in numerous bodies, are to be fired into.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

Indemnity Reduced—Entry of Paris—Commune in Despair.

LONDON, May 10.—Bismarck consents to reduce the indemnity twenty million pounds.

MacMahon says he will not enter Paris before the end of next week.

A Paris dispatch states that the slaughter of the Communists since Sunday was fearful, and that Rossel's resignation has destroyed the last hope of success in the Commune.

LOST AT SEA.

The "City of Quebec" Foundered—All the Crew Drowned.

PORT AUBASQUE, N. F., May 10.—The ship City of Quebec from London bound for Quebec, was wrecked on Dead Island on the night of the 8th. She is a total loss, and all the crew were drowned.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 10.—Miss Kate Manning was found murdered near this place yesterday, having been shot twice, taking effect in the head and breast. There were several cuts about the head. The supposed murderers are in custody.

MEDICAL.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE,

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

[AND]

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid] Extract Sarsaparilla]

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape [Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and]

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 30 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR;

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED,

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS;

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.,

AND

South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RINGS.

CHARTERED CHEATING.

"And patriots may talk and rhymsters may sing,
You may steal what you please if you're but in the ring."

An Opening Chapter and More Coming—The City Coffers With the Lid Lifted—Millionnaires Blackmailing—Honest Black Republicanism—The Dear People—The Court House Junta—The City Council Cabal—"Quid est Quid."

Rings have been a special object of regard and mysterious speculation in all ages and nations. Jews and Gentiles, Sythian and Goth, Saxon and Gaul, Roman and Greek, Egyptian, Pict and Persian—all have had their rings, each with varied and special significance, and symbolic at times of power and poetry—of magic and memory—of alchemy and chemistry—of eternity and philosophic speculation. There have been mystic rings and signet rings—gemal and betrothal, wedding rings and whiskey rings, diamond rings and gold rings—cabalistic and talismanic rings—rings official and rings episcopal—municipal rings, and rings within rings—City Hall Rings—Court House Rings—and City Council Rings.

Some rings are necessary and legitimate. For example the glassware trade of Pittsburgh a short time ago finding that their business was in a depressed condition, convened and formed a "ring" for the better protection of their interests. The oil trade has at different times done the same; the iron interest has done so recently, and the whisky "ring" is doing it at the present time. But our issue is with political rings which are formed with the direct though unavowed object of plunder and corruption Every city is cursed with a number of sharp unprincipled politicians who monopolize all the fat offices and divide the plunder between themselves on the well known principle of you "tickle my back and I'll scratch your elbow." Our city is douly cursed in this respect. We propose to exhibit some facts and figures concerning the actors in this arrangement that will make the hair on the head of the oldest inhabitant stand up.

When Winans removed the dead lock in the Albany Legislature and received (it is said) $100,000 therefor, there was a universal howl of execration raised against him. But we don't think his case half as bad as stealing or misappropriating the public money as is is done in this city every day that the sun shines.

COURT HOUSE RINGS.

We have here a Court House ring—a coterie of small potato politicians—colonels of negro regiments—and fourth rate lawyers who know as much about law as "Nick Whiffles" and his dog "Calamity," and who are very glib on fellow citizens, and awful sweet on the "dear public" when there is an extra grab to be made.

This ring is controlled by about a half dozen lawyers, who manage to monopolize all the loaves and fishes. They fix up the whole trick for conventions, arrange the deal among themselves, and then the dear old unsophisticated delegates from the rural districts are invited into the menagerie and buttonholed and greenbacked, if necessary, into compliance. They issue calls for Republican conventions; attend negro primary meetings; create new offices for their friends; make speeches at oyster banquets; come in at the tail end of jubilee demonstrations, and take a hand occasionally in the "Good Fight." They have a soft thing politically unless the Germans, as is probable, will kick in the traces. Otherwise the machine will be run as usual.

The low, despicable manner in which these "tricks" on the sovereign people are played may be illustrated by the job of Indexing the Records. It was a paltry, transparent trick, so transparent that everybody saw it. But it had its effect, and acted as a warning to the scene shifters in the little game to be more circumspect, and play their cards better next time. There have been no more fiascos up there since—no more put up tricks—in a horn

Almost everything is done by blackmail, and the man or men who dare be independent can take a back seat.

QUID EST QUID.

The official jobbery in this county is chiefly carried on by three men, or more properly speaking, one man, for the two are controlled by him. A few years ago this trio were poor and penniless, but now they revel in luxury's board, and like their immaculate model, Gen. Grant,

"Their needy uncles wear fine carbuncles
And bathe in marble to drown their fleas."

They are men who have no education or attainments — "unadulterated humbugs"—and achieved their present positions by accident and wire-pulling. If we could but have public offices and corporations as amenable to rigid investigations as the doings of private individuals, the augean stables of political corruption would be cleaned, and the days of political jobbing would be numbered.

Compare the inefficiency and prodigality of our municipal outlays with other cities and the result is suggestive, if not startling. In St. Louis the Police Department, during the past year, cost the tax payers next to nothing, while here it is a tax bringing no tangible results. Take St. Louis, a city over four times the population of Pittsburgh, a Democratic city, and we find that the Police Department restored stolen property last year to the amount of $241,640—an amount, says the Missouri *Republican*, nearly equal to the total cost of the department, leaving the preservation of order, the restoration of lost children, the extinguishing of incipient fires, the information given to strangers, &c., &c., *all* clear gain. How long will it be before the pure, immaculate rulers of Pittsburgh can offer the tax payers such a consoling chapter as that? Echo answers "How long?"

As a sample of the way things are worked by the Republican City Councils we cite one instance—*E Pluribus Unum*. One of the most prominent members of the City Councils, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Allegheny county, was approached a few days ago by Mr. M—— a contractor and builder, to know if he could not get authority from the Councils to build a four inch instead of a nine inch brick wall in a certain building. Mr. ——replied: Yes, I can get it through but you will have to come down here (putting his fingers down his vest pocket). Mr. M —— replied, I believe it would be as well for me to put that money in the nine-inch wall as give it to you.

Mr.——Well, you can do as you please, but if you want it put through you must come down

This is but a single instance of the official prostitution and villiany going on daily around us.

The office of Councilman is not a salaried one, and this is the way the "crumbs" are made.

The fact is that our whole municipal management is so rotten that its petrifaction is beginning to smell unpleasantly.

"It's offense is rank and smells to Heaven."

Gibbon says that the day that the Pretorians put up the Roman people for sale to the highest bidder, was the day of doom for Rome. The empire could survive it no longer—the dream of invincibility was gone, and her public virtue became a fiction and a byword.

Here then is a home issue—a vitalquestion. There is no use pointing to Tammany, or the Whisky Ring, or any other outside alleged combination. We may cry, "Lo! here, or lo! there," but the people are beginning to see for themselves. Is not the sovereignty of the people—the boasted *vox populi*—bought and sold every day like merchandize in our midst by as precious a coterie of political prostitutes as ever disgraced the municipal records of any city.

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.

Gilt Edge Transportation.

Porkers in Silver Palace Cars.

Hogs and Horned Cattle on Wheels.

Yesterday the first regular train of Palace Stock cars passed through this city from St. Louis *en route* for the Communipaw yards above New York City. This will mark a new era in the cattle trade and is destined to revolutionize the whole business of cattle shipments. The train consisted of eleven cars containing one hundred and seventy-two head of steers. The cars are arranged for holding sixteen head each, with seperate stalls separated by gates, which are closed as soon as an ox gets his place. These stalls are readily adjustable to the size of the animal so as to afford ample room for lying down and rising up. A comfortable bed of shavings is strewn over the bottom, so that the animals have all the accommodations of a first class sleeping car. Thus the porker can snooze at his ease, and the Lone Star steer can "put himself in his little bed." At the top of each car is a feed box, with canvass spouts which communicate with the feed basins underneath; also a water tank, affording a supply of water,, by which arrangement the cattle can be fed and watered during the transit without unshipping.

The cars are built some eight feet longer than ordinary stock cars, and in regard to the width, there is ample room to prevent the animal from being bruised or jarred. Underneath are the passenger car trucks, with eliptical spring and swinging bar, giving to the car the same ease of motion as the regular passenger car, the advantages of which are that the wear and tear will be no greater, the ease of motion overcoming all evil effects of the sudden stopping and starting of the train. The stock train will run through to New York in ninety-six hours, instead of consuming ten days as formerly, the animals being stalled, fed and watered without any unshipping.

It is claimed by experienced shippers that these "palaces" will entirely do away with the old fashioned "stage coach" affairs. They combine convenience with cheapness—two essential elements. Stock is transported through more speedily, and turns out in better condition at its destination, and these are no secondary considerations.

As an evidence of our astonishing progress we may note that it is but forty-two years since the first railroad was built in the United States, while in that brief period we have made such gigantic progress that we find ourselves at the end of a half century transporting our very cattle in Silver Palace Cars. Verily the "world moves."

SUBTERRANEAN WICKEDNESS.

Muscle Underground.

A man by the name of Cuthbert Richey yesterday morning lodged an information against a lad named Landis Black, aged seventeen years, charging him with having committed an aggravated assault and battery on his son, Thomas Richey. The two boys, Black and Richey, are employed as mule drivers in a coal bank at Mansfield, the latter being but fifteen years of age. They were driving in the bank, about a mile under ground, when they got into a dispute about a little job of work. The boy Black, it is alleged attacked young Richey, knocking him down, kicking him, jumping on him, and otherwise abusing him to an extent that he has to be carried out of the pit. The serviced of a doctor were found necessary, and the injured boy is now under medical treatment. A warrant has been placed in the hands of an officer, who has gone out to arrest the youthful assailant.

Unlucky Days for Matrimony.

We may possibly be doing a service to some of our readers by informing them (on the authority of a manuscript of the fifteenth century, quoted in *Book of Days*) that there are just thirty-two days in the year upon which it is unadvisable to go into join-hand—namely, seven in January, three each in February, March, and December, two each in April, June, July, August, September and November; and one in October; so that January is the worst and October the best month for committing matrimony; the actual unlucky days being these: January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; February 6, 7, 18; March 1, 6, 8; April 6, 11; May 5, 6, 7; June 7, 15; July 5, 19; August 12, 19; September 6, 7; October 6; November 15, 16, and December 15, 16, 17. As to which is the best day of the week, why—

Monday for wealth;
Tuesday for health;
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses;
Friday for losses;
Saturday no luck at all.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Lamentable Dixmont Case.

Rudolph Kuhn, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Democrat*, died in Dixmont, about three weeks ago, under very lamentable circumstances. He had been in connection with a building society and took the loan of $200 which he was unable to replace. Without getting any time for consideration, he was put into jail. His brother, in New York, hearing of the matter, came here and paid the amount of the defalcation. Kuhn was released and his brother tried to persuade him to go to New York, but he refused. In a short time afterward he showed signs of being demented, and his wife got him removed to Dixmont. When he was there two days he died.

Immense Newspaper Circulation.

The London *Daily Telegraph* circulates daily 190,000 copies. Here is the offcia statement—a curiosity in newspaper history:

The total abolition of the impressed stamp upon newspapers has taken away from those interested in the subject the most obvious method of testing the circulation of daily and weekly journals. Under these circumstances the conductors of the *Daily Telegraph* have pursued a course adopted by them on previous occasions—one open to the press generally—they have submitted their publisher's books to the inspection of accountants of the highest position. The following certificate has been the result.

We hereby certify that we have this day examined the books in the publishing and printing departments of the *Daily Telegraph*, from the 1st of July to the 24th of December, 1870, inclusive. We find that the number of papers printed during that period has been 29,010,035; showing a daily average of 190,855.

[Signed] TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,
Public Accountants.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Now Before the Legislature.

STREETS AND SEWERS—A SUPPLEMENT.

That hereafter whenever the councils of the city of Pittsburgh may deem the same necessary they shall be and are hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, bridges or culverts over any ravine or stream, or over or under any railroad within the city of Pittsburgh, and approaches thereto at the crossing of any street, lane, or alley which now is, or shall hereafter be laid out in said city, the same to be constructed of such materials as said councils shall direct, and the costs and expense thereof shall be assessed upon and collected from the owners of property benefitted thereby in the same manner that the costs and expense of sewers in said city are by law assessed and collected; *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any culvert that may become necessary in the grading of streets, the cost of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in which case the cost shall be included in and assessed and collected as part of the cost of grading.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

That the central board of education shall have power to borrow an additional fifty thousand dollars, and to issue bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, said bonds to be free from county and municipal taxation.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

That the pravisions of the act approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of one thousand eight hundred and twelve and to their widows," so far as they are applicable, be, and they are hereby extended to the citizens of Pennsylvania who have served as soldiers in the war with Mexico, and who, at the time of their application, shall be in necessitous circumstances, upon the like proof, terms and conditions as are in said act specified. *Provided*, That no person shall receive any benefits from this act who are now drawing any pensions from the United States Goverument.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY are going to have a new bridge at Warren.

THEY complain of chicken thieves at Carlisle.

Rafting is lively on the upper rivers and their tributaries.

THE Bloomfield ores are said to be the best iron ores in the State.

THE *Observer* is a new paper started at Bristol, Pa. It is independent in politics.

THE Engineers have got through with surveying the L. C. & S. R. R. in Centre.

THE barn of Mrs. Hyde in York was burned last Tuesday. Loss $3,000, no insurence.

THE Corry *Blade* says that the faithers of that town have commenced rigid retrenchment, having saved $1.50 on the first job of printing.

AS Jasper Dall a farmer was driving to York the other day his horses became frightened at the elephant in Forepaughis Circus and ran away, Killing Mr. Dall.

A LITTLE girl, aged eight years, daughter of a widow named Biren, at the Brookfield coal mine, was fatally burned on last Saturday by a lamp explosion.

THE Altoona Park Association is henceforth to be known as the "Central Pennsylvania Agricultural Association." Their next exhibition is to be held from the 12th to the 15th day of September, inclusive.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Washington and Jefferson College, held last week, Rev. D., X Junkin, D. D., and James H. Hopkins, Esq., were elected Trustees, to fill vacancies in that institution.

THE Cambria *Democratic* County Committee met on Monday, at Ebensburg, and fixed upon the 22nd of July as the day of the Democratic Delegate election, and on the 24th of the same month as the day of the Convention for the nomination of candidates.

UNDER the head of a geological curiosity the Connellsville *Monitor* says that one of the men employed at Cochran's Coal Works, had brought down a quantity of coal to send out of the bank, and coming across a lump too large to lift, he came to the conclusion to break it. On its being broken he found a common door screw imbedded in the lump of coal. He was digging at the time a considerable distance under the hill.

A new Railroad Company has been organized in Jamestown, to be called the Jamestown Railroad, with a capital stock of $100,000. The amount required by law has been subscribed, ten per cent paid in, and the articles of association forwarded to Albany to be recorded. It is to connect with the D. W. & P. R. R. near Worksburg, and will be about three miles long.

THE Waynesboro' *Village Record* says that on Wednesdey, the 19th inst., an interesting little boy, aged between two and three years, son of Mr. Henry Creyton, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water, and was so severely scalded that death ensued the following evening.

THE Greenville *Argus* says: Wm. Keck, Esq., an old citizen of this place, and for ten years past postmaster here, was found dead on a lounge in his residence, on Friday morning last, April 28th. When discovered he was cold and stiff, having, apparently, been dead for some hours.

WE clip from the Johnstown *Democrat*: Mr. William Enfield, of Adams township, was killed by a tree falling on him, on Monday of last week. He was cutting down timber and had lodged one tree on another, and while cutting the second tree the lodged tree fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. He was a single man, and had been in this country but a short time.

OHIO NEWS.

HON. H. J. JEWETT has been re-elected President of the Central Ohio R. R.

MANSFIELD has voted by a large majority, to build a new Water Works.

A GENERAL baptizing took place near Scott town, Marrian County, last Sunday. About fifty persons were immersed.

MR. EPHRAIM WALKER, an old and well known citizen of Cadiz, died on last Saturday.

THE Presbyterian Church in Coshocton during the last ecclesiastical year, have raised in money, for all purposes, $2,053.

REV. CHARLES MCCLELLAN of Wheeling, is to be installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Barnesville, Belmont county.

THE case of Keziah Taylor against the heirs of Simeon Jennings deceased, was decided by the District court of Carroll county, at its late term, in favor of Mrs. Taylor. This matter has been the subject of much discussion and long years of litigation in some form or other.

AT the State election to be held on the 10th of October next the electors will vote upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend" the Constitution of Ohio? The Act directing this action by the electors was passed March 20th, 1871, and is in accordance with a profession of the present Constitution.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONLY A FEW PIMPLES.

True, there may be only a few pimples or blotches appear on the surface of the skin but they ind cate a corrupt state of the blood; and as the blood is the life of the body, nature assists it to expel or throw the impure matter to the surface. But often the infection is too much, and nature is made powerless. It is then that the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Become potent in eradicating the foul taint or impurity from the system. The folly of neglecting to cleanse the body upon the first appearance of trouble, is too well understood by those who suffer. Attend then to those Pimples, and it may save much trouble, as well as many unpleasant remarks.

Price $1 25 per bottle. Sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agent.

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

m Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultient effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients can see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

$260,000.00.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C., and New York Foundling Hospital, New York City, to be held in Washington City, Wednesday Evening, June 7th, 1871. After the Concert the following Gifts of Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, &c., will be distributed to the ticket holders by the Commissioners: Four story House, 66 North Calvert street, Baltimore; $25,000; 2,240 acres timber land in Washington county, Md., 3 dwellings and steam saw mill on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and B. & O. R. R., $20,000; Three story dwelling 122 Bolton street, Baltimore $10,500; 4 country residences near Govanstown, Baltimore county, line of Passenger Railway, 3 miles from Baltimore, $36,000; Three-story house, 210 Conway street, Baltimore, $7,500; 7 vacant lots adjoining country property, $17,500; $30,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln county, Nebraska, 7 per cent, in gold, guaranteed by real estate in said county; Cash Gifts amounting to $9,000; also $4,000 U. S. Bonds, $10,000 North Carolina 6's, 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, 200 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 100 shares Northern Central Railroad, 100 shares New York and Erie. In all, 1003 Gifts.

52,000 Tickets, $5 each, are to be sold. The drawing will take place after the Concert, and list of awards will be announced in New York and Washington papers the day following.

Commissioners—Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md., Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Baltimore.

Trustee—Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., Washington.

References—Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General of Maryland, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Agent Standard Life Co., Baltimore; M. D. Savin; Supt. Agencies Asbury Life Co., New York City; Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. Washington; 1st Nat Bank Hagerstown; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.

Orders for Tickets will receive prompt attention. Send for Circular.

P. C. DEVLIN, Agent.
No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
ap15:4tw

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,
Clinton, Pa., Executor
mh11:6tw

DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,
ap8:w1mo Manchester, Ohio.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY,
SCHOMACKER,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
And the Celebrated
Estey Cottage Organ,
Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.
Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
apr7:d&w

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.
Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. jan6:TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.
Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to tee most skeptical. It is alightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, i, t strengthens the stomoch and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink; WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who need a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.
n6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted! Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
oct15:1m

AGENTS! READ THIS!
We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED and well paying Democratic Weekly Newspaper and Job Office, printed in a strong Democratic county in Pennsylvania. Other business engagements are the reasons for selling. For particulars address WHITE, care of the Pittsburgh POST.
ap19:3td:1tw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, L., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-E.

$10 TO $25. GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES. Call or send for circulars. J. FOGGAN, President Oroide Gold Watch Co., 79 Nassau street, N. Y. ap1:4tw

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Bsston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Andersoa Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S
Vegetable
Sicilian
Hair Renewer.
Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.
Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.
Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.
Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knox Fruit Farm
AND NURSERIES.
BEDDING PLANTS.
We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of
ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.
We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox,
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
de 24-1yw

GET THE GOLDEN KAP,
Pronounced by the FACULTY IN EUROPE to be the best vegetable.
BLOOD PURIFIER
in the world. Try it and be convinced; at the
LONDON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
145 Fifth Ave., cor. Wylie, Pitts'gh., Pa
Price, $2 per package, or three sent on receipt of $5.
DR. GRIFFITH PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.
Office hours—8 A. M. to 12 M; 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. consultation free. Enclose stamp for circular.
ap20:eod:d&eow:w

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

Duff's College.
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
Book-keeping Department.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

C. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Second Avenue.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN PARTITION,
No. 2, September Term, 1870.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, In Partition of the Estate of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, at No. 2 September Term, 1870, will be exposed to Public sale, on the premises, on
FRIDAY, MAY 5th, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALL that certain tract of land, late the property of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, situate in Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing 173 acres, adjoining lands of J. M. Crawford on the north, Enoch Hagoner on the east, Andrew Jackman and James Taylor and others on the south, and Wm. Wilson on the west, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Six miles from Allegheny city, one mile from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Fleming Station, on which is erected a large Two Story Brick house, Bank Barn, large Orchard of various kinds of fruit, abundance of good timber, Locust, Oak and Chestnut.

TERMS of Sale to be:—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments (from confirmation of sale) with interest from date of confirmation of sale; the said two back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Trustee.
A. & W. S. PURVIANCE, Att'neys. ap15:3tw

LEGISLATURE.

Special dispatch to The Pest.]

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock A. M.

Oil Inspector.

The house bill authorizing the Government to appoint a gnager and inspector of crude and refined petroleum for the county of Clarion and one for Armstrong county, was reported affirmatively.

Narrow Guage Railroad.

The House bill incorporating the Lancaster Narrow Guage Railroad Company was reported affirmatlvely.

Order of Business.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved that the session be devoted to the consideration of private bills, to which there is not objection.

Mr. PETRIKEN moved to amend by inserting Senate private bills. Disagreed to. Mr. Olmstead's motion prevailed.

To Meet on Monday.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourned to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at eight o'clock, which was agreed to.

Vice and Immorality.

Mr. EVANS moved the discharge of the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the further consideration of the House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Chester county.

Mr. BRODHEAD opposed the motion, and Mr. Davis suggested that the bill would involve endless discussion.

The motion was then disagreed to.

The Apportionment Bill a Law.

A message was then received from the Governor and read, in which he states that the apportionment bill was presented to him on the 25th, and not having been returned to the Senate within ten days after its presentation, has, agreeably to the Constitution, become a law, as if he had signed it.

Charter Asked.

Mr. CONNELL read in place an act to incorporate the Garret Manufacturing Company.

Again.

Mr. BILLINGFELT called up again the House bill incorporating the Lancaster Narrow Guage Railroad Company, which passed finally, amended by Mr. Billingfelt so that the name should read "Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad Company."

Bills Passed.

Mr. PURMAN called up the House bill authorizing James McConaughy, President, and Christopher Sanel, Vice President of the Westmoreland College, at Mt. Pleasant, to convey the college buildings. Passed finally.

Mr. GIBSON called up House bill incorporating the borough of Verona, Allegheny county. Passed finally.

Mr. EVANS called up the Senate bill to revive and continue in force an act to incorporate the Columbia and Octorara Railroad Company. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Publishing Company. Passed finally.

The House bill, incorporating the Northumberland Iron Company, passed finally.

The House bill, promoting the business of lumbering in Clinton Centre, Clearfield and Elk counties, passed finally

Mr. DELAMATER call up the House supplement for Erie city. Passed finally.

The House bill granting a pension to Adolphus Hall, a soldier of 1812, passed at second reading.

Mr. DELAMATER called up the House bill authorizing the authorities of Titusville to grade, pave and macadamize streets, erect sewers, &c. Passed finally.

Mr. EVANS called up the Senate bill relative to binding by trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill to enable the school directors of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money and sell property for building purposes. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL had his Garret Manufacturing Company's bill passed.

Mr. KERR called up the House bill incorporating the Butler Savings Bank. Passed finally.

Mr. RUTAN called up the House bill vacating portions of certain streets and alleys in the borough of Columbia, Washington county, and changing the corporate name to "West Columbia." Passed finally. This bill vacates Walnut, Gerry and Fairview streets and Brown alley from Third to Lawrence alley, and Fourth street and Lawrence alley from Market to Fairview, and Pike alley from Brown to Fairview.

Mr. ALLEN called up and had passed the House supplement for the Franklin bridge company (Allegheny river.)

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill authorizing the councils of Allegheny city to grade, pave, curb, and otherwise improve Troy Hill road. Passed finally.

Mr. ALLEN called up the House bill authorizing the school directors of Titusville to borrow money. Passed finally.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill supplementary to the act authorizing the school directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money. Passed finally. This bill authorizes the district to borrow an additional sum of $20,000. It went to the Governor for approval.

Mr. RANDALL called up the House bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of an Inspector of Steam Boilers for the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, which passed finally.

Sheriff and Coroner in Armstrong.

Mr. KERR called up the House bill repealidg an act relative to Coroner and Sheriff of Armstrong county. Passed finally. This bill peovides that hereafter the Coroner of Armstrong county shall not, in any case, pay more than $25 for a *post mortem* examination by a regular surgeon.

Adjournment.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Apportionment.

A message from the Governor, similar to the one received and read in the Senate, in reference to the apportionment bill, was read.

To Meet on Monday.

After a long discussion, a resolution that when the House adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening at eight o'clock, passed.

Franking Privileges.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk to pay express charges on all packages of books documents forwarded to members. An amendment to confine the expenses to three hundred dollars was voted down, and the resolution passed.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

Supplement for the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny.

An act for the draining of wet and spouty lands.

An act (House bill) for the collection of mineral statistics, requiring reports to the Auditor General from railroad and mining companies, etc., on the subject.

Cumulative Voting.

Wednesday evening next was fixed for the consideration of the Senate bill (Mr. Buckalew's) providing for cumulative voting in borough elections.

Bates' Military History.

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate yesterday to the House bill providing for the publication of Bates' Military History of Pennsylvania and the payment thereof. This bill, which now goes to the Governor for approval provides, substantially, that Mr. Singerly, the State printer, is to be paid $4 70 per copy for five thousand copies of each volume, there being five volumes, making in all twenty-five thousand copies, amounting to $117,500, Each member of the Senate and House of this session shall have seventeen copies of each volume. Every ex-member shall have one copy of volumes four and five. The work must be completed by the first of July next, including indexing and if not finished by that date the Governor shall appoint another historian.

Tabled.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill in relation to railroad grades and crossings in cities, boroughs and towns, which was laid on the table.

Adjournment.

The House then adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

The Appropriation Bill Dormant.

The appropriation bill, which passed the House two months ago, has not been touched in the Senate—and has not yet got out of Committee. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Philadelphia Building Commission.

The Senate was occupied nearly all morning on the bill abolishing the Philadelphia Public Buildings Commission, which finally passed by a vote of twenty-nine to two.

Paying for Bates' Military History.

The bill paying Singerly four dollars and seventy-five cents per volume for printing Bates' Military History passed.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railroad.

Mr. PURMAN called up the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railway bill which passed.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed on call:

Amending the charter of the Beaver County Agricultural Society.

Repealing the prohibitory liquor law of Derry township, Westmoreland county.

Appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to the Indiana Normal School.

Providing for an equitable divison of property between Pittsburgh and Allegheny city

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Western Transportation Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Low Grade and Little Beaver Railroad Company.

Authorizing the McKeesport School Directors to borrow money.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Home Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry of Chester.

HOUSE.

Scott Township.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill extending the Sharpsburg act for the better prosecution of disorderly persons to the first precinct of Scott township. Passed.

Charlestown Railroad.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY introduced a bill authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railway to acquire property for the construction of the road. Passed.

Border Raid Claims Bill.

Mr. STRANG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported favorably the Senate bill, paying the border county claims amended so as to provide for revision and presentation to the General Government by the Governor of the State not to be liable for any amount beyond what is appropriated by the United States. No amount is to be paid by the Commonwealth on her own responsibility. The five hundred thousand already paid is to be demanded from the General Government. The bill was made the first order for Tuesday morning.

Park Place Railway.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced a bill incorporating the Park Place Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh. Among the corporators are: M. K. Saulsbury, Oliver C. Camp, John C. Porter, Hiram Baker, Noah W. Shaffer and John C Geary.

New Savings Bank.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—one incorporating the Mansfield Savings Bank of Allegheny.

The Legislative Journal.

The bill providing for proposals for printing the next *Legislative Journal* was reported as originating in committee.

Constitutional Reform.

Mr. MANN, from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported the Senate bill proposing a Constitutional Amendment making the State Treasurer elective, so amended by the House committee as to provide, further, that in 1873, and every four years thereafter, Representatives numbering one hundred and thirty shall be apportioned throughout the State, each county to have one representative, the balance to be divided among the counties in proportion to the number of taxables. Every city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to two members, shall be divided into separate districts. No two counties shall be joined in a Representative district. No city or county shall elect more than four Senators.

The Philadelphia Registry Bill.

The Philadelphia registry amendments were both reported negatively.

Both houses meet to-morrow. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 4.

SENATE.

Troy Hill Incline Plane Company.

The bill from the House incorporating the Troy Hill Incline Plane Company, re considered and defeated last night, was repassed.

Beaver County Law Library.

Mr. RUTAN called up and had passed Mr. Shurlocks House bill, repealing the act passed this session, establishing a Law Library in Beaver. He explained that he passed the bill originally, at the request of the President Judge of the District, and of every member of the Bar of Beaver county. The member in the House from that county was opposed to the bill, and only allowed its passage at his (Mr. Runtan's), earnest request. There were now objections to it, and Dr. Shurlock and friends demanded its repeal. In obedience to their request solely, and in view of the fact that the bill passed the House against the judgement of that representative, he now consented to its repeal. He believed the law was right, and would tend to promote more speedily administration of justice, and he was sorry that the law which had been passed for a large number of counties, meeting with no opposition, had not met the approval of the intelligent citizens of Beaver county.

South Side Cemetery.

The bill from the House incorporating the South Side Cemetery, in the county of Allegheny, was reported negatively.

The bill from the House incorporating the

Twenty-first Ward Market Company.

of Pittsburgh, was reported favorably.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Woman's Rights.

Mr. ANDERSON called up and had passed his bill securing to married women their separate earnings.

City Deposit Bank.

The Senate bill increasing the Directors of the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company, was passed.

HOUSE.

Philadelphia Militia Law.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill relative to the Militia of Allegheny county, extending the Philadelphia Militia Laws to Allegheny county.

More Salaries.

Also increasing the compensation of election officers of Allegheny county to two dollars and fifty cents per diem.

A $50,000 Appropriation.

Mr. STRANG introduced a bill paying the necessary expenses of the Commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, consisting of one delegate form each State and Territory, to provide for the centenial celebration. The bill appropriates $50,000.

Clams and Oysters.

Mr. ELLIOTT called up the Senate bill relative to clams and oysters, which was passed unanimously.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Centennial Celebration.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported affirmatively Mr. Strang's bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to the National Committee on Centennial Celebration.

Mr. STRANG called up the Senate bill authorizing mining companies to reduce their capital stock, under the act of 1867, relating to oil companies, and prohibiting the sale of any of the company's real estate, without the written consent of a majority of the stockholders. Passed.

Regulating the Rates of Coal Transportation.

Mr. WHEELER'S bill regulating the rates of transportation of coal by grade and distance, came up and he introduced an amendment allowing five cents extra per ton on distances less than fifteen and more than ten miles, and ten cents extra on distances less than ten miles.

Mr. STRANG opposed the bill as usurping, at one great sweep, the vested rights in railway charters, and moved indefinite postponement, which, after futher discussion, was agreed to—yeas 51, nays 34.

Female School Directors.

All effort to restore the Senate bill authorizing the election of female school directors failed again by a vote of 37 to 47.

Inspection of Distilled Liquors.

The bill requiring the inspection of all liquors in Pennsylvania, whether distilled here or not, was indefinitely postponed.

Pittsburgh Coke Gas Company.

Mr. TAYLOR called up the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coke Gas Company. Passed.

Another Brother-in-Law Cared For.

The Governor to-day appointed Hon. James A. Logan, of Greensburg, President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, vice Judge Buffington resigned. S.

CONNECTICUT.

Legislative Committee Actively Engaged in Investigating the Alleged Inaccuracies in Election Returns.

HARTFORD, May 4.—The Legislative Committee on the canvass of votes met at the State House to-day. Messrs. Ingersoll, Seymour, and Northup, the Democratic members of the Committee who asked to be excused from serving, were not present, although the House did not vote to excuse them. Evidence was taken in the Cheshire case showing 235 votes counted for Jewell and 231 for English, and so declared and returned by the Republican moderator, while the Democratic moderator declared the vote for Jewell 216 and English 216, and so returned it. Deducting 23 votes from the Republican ticket, on the ground of 23 names informally registered, there was no dispute about the count and no evidence to show for whom the 23 men voted. It appeared only 21 of them voted at all, and had been admitted as electors and registered. A deduction of 23 was made by the Democratic presiding officer from all Republican candidates. The evidence in the Enfield case showed that 24 more votes were declared than there were names checked on the list. Both parties believed there was an error in the count. The ballot box was sealed at the close of the count. The Committee have gone to Enfield this afternoon to count the votes in the box. The Committee will go to New Haven to-morrow.

Later—Additional Developments by the Radical Smelling Committee.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4.—The Legislature Committee on the election examined votes in the ballot box at Enfield to-day, and found that one package of votes for the Democratic State ticket, which had been called off to the tally man on election day as containing 96 votes contained but 76. The mistake occurred by the manner in which the figures endorsed on the package were made. The "7" was rounded at the top, so that on turning the figures bottom side up, it looked lik a "6" and looking at it in this way, when calling it off, the counter gave it to the tallyman as 96. This takes from the total vote of English. The committee will go to New Haven on Friday, and should they find no errors, the real vote, according to present developments, will stand as follows: English, 47,476; Jewell, 47,473; scattering, 11. As neither in such case has a majority of all the votes cast, the Legislature will have to choose a Governor by ballot.

CHICAGO.

Rev. Cheney Degraded From the "Ministry of God" by his Ecclesiastical Judges—Northwestern Press Association—Suspicions as to the Murderers of Ex-Secretary Tyndale—Suicide Caused by Seduction.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Ecclesiastic Court for the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney reassembled this morning, when it was announced that the Court had agreed upon the following verdict:

That the said Rev. Charles Edward Cheney is guilty of all the charges and specifications contained in said presentment, and while, as presbyters, sitting in judgment on a brother presbyter, we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we feel obliged to state that in our opinion the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the church of God should be pronounced on him.

OLD KAINTUCK.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at this place on yesterday, was largely attended; dispatched business with much interest and spirit, and nominated the following gentlemen: Governor, P. H. Leslie; Lieutenant Governor, G. Carlisle; Auditor, D. H. Smith; Treasurer, J.W. Gate; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson; Register of Land Office, J. A. Dawson; Attorney General, John Rodman.

It adopted the following reselutions;

The Democratic party of Kentucky now in convention assembled, reaffirming the principles announced by the conventions held since the war, do now resolve:

First—That wise statesmanship and true patriotism require universal and unqualified amnesty.

Second—That the industries of the country demand the abolition of the present mode of raising the revenue by which portions of the Republic are oppressed and robbed to enrich monopolies and certain sections, and the speedy adoption of a system by which the burdens of taxation will be equally and justly distributed, and the taxes actually paid may reach the Treasury.

Third—That the preservation of liberty is possible only through the States, and we protest against every act by which the States are deprived of this just and constitutional power, and State Tribunals ousted of their proper and necessary jurisdiction, and we are ready to join in all lawful and just measures to reverse the tyrannical acts of the party in power, whereby it is sought to strip the States of all rights and concentrate all the power of the government in a great centralized despotism.

Fourth—We endorse the address recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress and unite in condemning all acts by which unconstitutional and despotic powers are conferred upon the President, by which, with the use of the army and navy, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the power to declare martial law, call out the malitia and invade the States, without the request of their Executive or Legislature and other undefined means, he can destroy the freedom of elections, the independence of the judiciary, and the sovereignty of the States.

Fifth—Kentucky is unanimously opposed to every form of lawlessness, whether committed under the cover of unconstitutional enactments or organized bands, and we pledge ouselves, as occasion may arise, to use every legal means to prevent the one, and to have enacted such laws as experience may demonstrate to be necessary to put down the other, and to furnish protection to life, liberty and property, under the laws enacted by our own legislature, and administered by our own courts.

Adjourned at two o'clock to-day.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

Progress of the Expedition—Hopes that a Practicable Route will be Discovered—Sufferings of the Explorers.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special correspondent with the Darien surveying expedition sends full details regarding their operations, under date of April 25th. Although the survey of the "Napipe" route had not resulted favorably, it is hoped it would still be practicable, and will undoubtedly be found so ultimately. The distance from Cupeca Bay to Atrate, along the bends of the Napipe river, is sixty-nine and a half miles in a straight line, and twenty miles from Atrate. The Napipe river flows through a mountainous country for about thirteen miles from the foot of the divide, and is supplied from Doguado river as tributary. It is proposed to make thirteen locks from Doguado, eighteen miles to the divide, and then to tunnel through and descend to the Pacific by nine locks. The surveys occupied twenty-seven days. No intelligence has been received from the explorers up the Cue. It is certain they have met the party following the Paronicheta river. From Atrate the elevation in that direction is likely to exceed that previously announced regarding the route via Tuyra as impracticable. The party will return as they came. Those on this side intend drawing a line from the headwater of the Cue. Great hardships have been experienced by the party moving along that river. Two-thirds of the men were down with the fever. Over twenty-seven macheteros were under medical treatment at Roca Pays. Only four men and an officer were able to advance to the divide. The entire party will return to Resaca in a fortnight. It is still hoped that the route via Tuyra will prove successful.

MILWAUKEE.

Poisoned by Strychnine—Injury to Wheat Sowing by the Late Rains.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—The post-mortem examination of the stomach of Louis Ulrich, poisoned on Sunday last, shows that enough strychnine was administered in the whisky to have killed three men. The late rains in Minnesota and Iowa have seriously interfered with wheat sowing, though about two-thirds had been sown previously. Some fields near the streams and in the Mississippi valley are covered with water.

SING SING.

Wild Excitement Among the Convicts—Fall of a Gallery.

NEW YORK, May 6.—There was a terrible accident in the Sing Sing prison on yesterday, imperiling the safety of eighty-six convicts. The men were marching to their mess room for dinner, and while crossing over the gallery floor the structure gave way, precipitating several men to the pavement forty feet beneath. The others dropped to the gallery below, sustaining severe injuries. A scene of wild excitement ensued, during which, numerous attempts to escape were made by the prisoners. The prison officials acted promptly and coolly, however, and in a short time the victims were extricated from the debris. The cause of the accident was the breaking of one of the iron braces which supported the gallery. It is feared that two men are fatally injured.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 4.—The Odd Fellows, of this city, held a grand celebration to-day, the principal features of which were a procession, an address by Rev. B. F. Foster, and the dedication of a new hall with the usual exercises. Large delegations were present from Clinton, Sullivan and Martinsville.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1871.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

The Act of Congress entitled an "Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," and approved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress

Applies to All Parts of the United States.

And will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by the persistent violations of the rights of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities, lately the theatre of insurrection and miliary conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens equal protection of the laws, fully sensible to the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public opinion is now called and reluctant to call into exercise any

Extraordinary Powers Thereby Conferred Upon Me.

Except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all the citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoymets of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to law may prevail throughout the and, and that all traces of our late

Unhappy Civil Strife

May be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiesence in the results of the conflict now written in our Constitution, and by due and proper enforcement of the equal, just and impartial laws in every part of our country. The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of the results so earnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens, of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT, President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1871.

Personal.

The President left Washington this morning for Philadelphia, and will return with Mrs. Grant on Monday.

W. W. Corcoran's condition is still considered, by his physicians, as critical.

The President has appointed Judge Otto, late Assistant Judge of the Interior, a member of the United States and Spanish Commission, for the settlement of claims of American citizens, growing out of injuries and depredations committed in the island of Cuba.

Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, leaves Washington to-night for McGregor, Iowa, his former home, for an absense of three weeks, to attend to some old internal revenue cases, with which he became connected when in the service of that department. During his absence W. W. Curtis will act as Commissioner.

The New Bonds.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, will sail for Europe about the 15th of June, to aid in negotiating the new loan there. He will be accompanied by John P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, and three clerks from the Secretary's office, who will be experts, to aid in protecting the Government against counterfeits in the exchanging of bonds.

He left Washington for his home last night upon the return of Secretary Boutwell. He will return here for instructions before leaving the United States. By the time of his departure, the newly engraved bonds will be ready for distribution to subscribers, and it is believed, in official and financial circles, that this circumstance itself, will greatly augment the subscriptions.

The Navy Department.

Secretary Robinson is still absent from Washington. There is no matter of special importance relating to the Navy Department under consideration.

General Sherman

is not expected to return from his tour of inspection throughout the Southern States, for several weeks.

The Indians Peaceably Disposed.

A letter has been received from Fort Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory, stating that the tribes in that vicinity, including the Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas, are disposed to be very quiet, and that the settlers are pursuing their daily avocations with no apprehension of trouble. The Indian Bureau has reports from many points throughout the Indian Territory and there are no apprehensions felt of any organized hostility during the season now opening.

Illicit Distilling in the South.

Reports are continually received at the Internal Revenue office of efforts of organized parties in the Southern States to prevent the enforcement of the revenue laws. Among the latest is a report from Supervisor McDonald, asserting that there is much illicit distilling in the Second District of Missouri. In many instances, the Supervisor says, regular Kuklux notices have been sent to officers of the Revenue Department. Collectors of Internal Revenue report that several officers of that Bureau have been deterred from the proper performance of their official functions, and troops have been called for to prevent outrages on Government officers in the performance of their duties.

Base Ball.

The Olympic base ball club, of this city, will leave Washington on Wednesday next, for a tour through the Eastern and Western States. They will play the Boston club on the 24th inst.

THE Johnstown public schools were opened last Monday.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Issy—Vanvres—Blanchet—Rossel.

PARIS, May 6.—The forces of the Commune have occupied the Park of Issy.

The Commune declares that Fort Vanvres is still tenable and that their troops have carried the barricade on the Islands of Grand Jotte and Bineau, (probably a cable blunder for Puteaux.)

Blanchet, a member of the Commune, has been arrested by order of his associates.

General Rossel, in his operations against the Versaillists, avoids all useless destruction of property.

Versaillist Success.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—At noon to-day there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of forts Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault by small *redan* defended by a force of Communists who were taken prisoners. The works were, however, evacuated by the Versaillists in consequence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

Beds Preparing for a Sortie.

PARIS, May 6.—General Rossel is preparing for an offensive movement with 40,000 of his best men.

The Communists still retain Fort Issy and cannot be expelled.

Trocadero batteries have been advanced and opened fire against Fort Valerien.

Fort Vincennes—Dismissal—Stopping Supplies for] Paris—Discussions in the Commune.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune has ordered the immediate release from confinement of the commander of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the Paris authorities.

The German commander Gen. Von Der Tann has, in a communication to the Commune, protested against the excess of two hundred troops in the garrison in Fort Vincennes.

The Prussians still intercept the provisions intended for Paris, and refuse an explanation as to the cause of their action.

PARIS, May 6.—Evening.—The commandant of Fort Vincennes has informed the Commune that re-action has reduced the garrison one hundred and fifty men and asks for reinforcements.

Gen. Rossel has complained of the interference on the part of the Committee of Safety, and rejects the responsibility placed upon him. He has gone to Fort Vanvres where he has dismissed the commander.

Firing South of the city is vigorous while that at Neuilly and Asnieres is alternately furious and weak.

Pyat has resigned his membership of the Safety Committee. It is said the Commune has accepted his withdrawal and requires the remainder of the Committee to resign.

It is said that Rossel and Dombrowski are upon unfriendly terms.

The *Receille* reports Bonapartist intrigues at Geneva.

Edicts of the Commune—The Insurgent Army.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune has suppressed the following journals: *Petit Moniteur, Petit National, Bon Seno, Petit Presse, Petit Journal de France* and *Le Temps.*

A decree issued by the Comittee of Public Safety vests in General Rossel the initiatory direction of military operation. The committee have also issued an order for the demolition of the Expiatory Chapel. General Rossel has taken control of the entire Communist army, and in an order of the day appoints Dombrowski to the command of the right wing, La Cecilia to the centre, Noble Easki the left wing, and Bergeret and Endes to the reserve.

Attempts at an armistice continue, but without success.

ARKANSAS.

Miraculous Escape of a Train Load of Passengers—A Ruffian Shoots a Minister During Service and Compels the Entire Congregation to Skedaddle—Was He a Kluklux?

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The accident on the Little Rock Railroad last night came near resulting fatally to the excursionists. About two miles east of Madison the trestle had become impaired by floods, and the engine plunged into the water and the rails ran through the baggage car, tearing up the flooring and throwing it off into the water. Every car except the rear one was thrown off, and narrowly escaped going into ten feet of water in a swamp. The escape of the passengers was almost miraculous. They reached here this morning, having spent the greater portion of the night in a car surrounded by water.

The Fort Smith, Arkansas, *Era*, of April 24th, says: A most damnable outrage was perpetrated on last Sunday at Chicotville, a quiet village near Indian. As Rev. Mr. Dreamp of the Missionary Baptist Church, was about opening religious service, a ruffian named Handly entered with a revolver in hand, and, approaching the minister, asked his name. On being told, Handly fired four shots at him, three striking him in the head, killing him instantly. The assassin then levelled his revolver at the congregation, drove them out with threats of death and curses, then mounted his horse and fled. It is said Handly, some four years since, interrupted a service at which Dreamp officiated, and was indicted for so doing. Handly then went to Texas, which was made too hot for him, and returned here. The greatest excitement prevails over the affair.

PHILADELPHIA.

St. Clement's Vestry Difficulty—Health Matters—Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—At noon to-day the Vestry of St. Clement's Church, which is claimed to be an illegal body, met in adjourded session, the Rector Rev. H. Harman Batterson presiding. A letter was read from the Bishop of this diocese, Wm. Bacon Stevens, concurring in the resolution passed by the Vestry on the 3d inst., dismissing from the Rectorship of the Church Dr. Batterson, and from the assistant Ministership Rev. W. H. N. Stewart.

The Board of Health yesterday visited four houses on Mahlon street, near Sixth and Race, where there were several cases of relapsing fever. The houses were ordered to be closed, and the sufferers were removed to the municipal hospital.

The proposed base ball match to-day between the Boston and Athletics, is postponed on account of the rain and the bad condition of the grounds, it having rained almost continually for one week.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MYSTERIOUS.

A Murdered Infant Found in Church.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning some men employed in cleaning and whitewashing the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, noticed the shadow of a woman, who was leaving the building. The woman herself was not seen, and nothing was thought of the matter. A few moments afterwards a colored whitewasher, named Samuel Johnson, went into the vestibule of the church, to get some of his implements from behind the door. Swinging the door forward, he discovered some object, tightly wrapped up in cloth. His suspicion was aroused, and calling the janitor of the church, David Wright, they opened the bundle. It was found to contain the body of a dead female infant, apparently but a few hours old. A bit of shawl was wrapped tightly about the infant's head.

Coroner West was summoned, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body. Samuel Johnson testified as to the manner of finding the remains. David Wright the janitor testified that the church was locked up yesterday, there being no service there. He visited the building last evening, and is sure the body was not there then. He locked the doors again, and they were not re-opened until this morning, when the men wanted to go to work there. The child was not there then. It is probable that the woman whose shadow was seen this morning, deposited the strange bundle where it was found. Dr. Wray, who made an examination of the remains, gave it as his opinion that the child had been born alive, and that its death was caused by strangulation, probably by the shawl wrapped around its head and neck.

The jury returned a verdict of found dead. The Coroner will make such efforts as are possible to discover the murderer.

Pleasant Presentation to W. B. Shattuck.

Mr. W. B. Shattuck, of New York, was the recipient of a very tasteful testimonial a few days ago, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, of which he had been Treasurer since its organization. Having carried out the intention which he had had from the first, of resigning his arduous office when the road should have been built and the bonds disposed of, he was presented with a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:

"Central Railroad of Iowa.

"Good for the life-time of W. B. Shattuck. Presented to him by the Directors of this road in appreciation of his late services as Treasurer in selling their securities.

"Conductors will pass W. B. Shattuck and family wherever this pass is presented by him in person.

"C. C. GILMAN,
"President and General Superintendent."

Upon the reverse of the plate was a beautifully engraved miniature map of the Central Railroad of Iowa and connections.

Mr. Gilman made a few appropriate remarks, referring to the importance and the brilliant prospects of the Iowa line, and paid a high compliment to the eminent services of Mr. Shattuck in behalf of the enterprise.

Mr. Shattuck has now accepted the financial agency of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad, a very important trunk line, in which a large number of northern capitalists are interested. His great success in negotiating all the government loans (either by direct appointment from the various Secretaries of the Treasury, or in connection with Jay Cooke), the Union Pacific Railroad securities, the Centrel Iowa bonds, and other first-class financial enterprises have given him a leading place among the honorable financiers of the country.

NEW ANTI-CORRUPTION PARTY.

Novel Results of the German Jubilee—A Crusade Against Political Corruption—Where Shall the Rings and Repeaters Appear—Important Meeting in Turner Hall.

Last night a meeting of the Germans was held in Turner Hall, and the first business on hand was the final settlement of the Jubilee affairs.

Mr. Porzel reported that a thousand dollars had been realized for the German Patriotic Fund. This meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

A new meeting was then organised in the Phœnix fashion, from the ashes of the old, if we may be allowed to indulge in a very far-fetched and extravagant figure. Mr. N. Raiber was appointed President, and G. C. Hess Secretary.

The President made a very interesting speech on the results of the Jubilee, and German Unity in America. He dwelt largely on the present corrupt state of American politics, and the necessity which existed for their purification. In the name of the German people in America, he protested against any vile attempt to make use of the German element for selfish political purposes. He considered that such a proposition would be an insult to Vaterland, which every true hearted German should treat with haughty indignation.

The Germans had never yet, to any appreciable extent, compromised themselves, or been a party to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," in which the practical and trading politician of this country is thoroughly indoctrinated. Having preserved their political purity so far, it behooved them now, at this great crisis in the history of our Republic, to resist every appearance of evil, and combine to resist with vigorous force the fearful tide of corruption, which at present threatens to inundate our fair land. The Americans must be taught that the Germans are not capable of being bought and used. The Germans will not suffer any such sordid insinuation against their national honor, and the character which they have sustained through evil report and good report during the past half century in this country. They feel that they are a power here, as well as in Europe, a power which no political party need flatter itself it can tamper with, at least, with impunity. It will neither be bribed nor cajoled, and so far as its power and influence extend it is determined to go in for square work.

After an eloquent and elaborate explanation of such sentiments as above described, it was resolved "that a branch of an organization be formed in Allegheny county among the German people, for the purpose of adapting measures to keep our Republican institutions free from corruption, such organization to be called the "German National Party."

The resolution was unanimously adopted by representatives from nearly all the German societies in Allegheny county. A committee of twenty-five members was appointed to take preliminary measures to draw up a platform, which shall be presented to a mass meeting of German citizens on a day to be determined hereafter.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

RURAL ECONOMY.

How to Renovate Worn Land—The Shrinkage of Grain—The Cow's Intelligence—Water Proof Glue—Who are Happy—To Cleanse Feather Beds.

RENOVATING WORN LAND.

At one of the recent meetings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, when this question was called up, one of the members said that the most effectual method in his opinion was to turn under clover, peas or buckwheat. I was objected that buckwheat contributed but little to the restoration of exhausted land; clover and peas are well adapted for this purpose—the former being so especially. A. M. Curtis contended that manure was always the best medicine for worn out land. In the absence of a fertilizer it is well to plow deep and sow with peas or buckwheat, and turn it under when the crop has attained full growth, and then sow with rye, and in the spring seed with clover. Treated in this way land will certainly improve. After the second crop of rye or wheat has been taken off, the land will be in good enough condition, usually, to plant in corn.

SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.

We have recently had an instance of a great loss of grain by shrinkage when it is kept a little time. The writer had a quantity carefully measured and put in sacks. It remained in a cool barn in this way for three months. When the sacks were first filled the mouths could scarcely be tied, they were so full. At the end of three months there was apparently plenty of room for more. For curiosity some of it was re-measured, and it was found that two quarts per bushel had fallen away. This is a loss of about seven per cent. The place where the seed was kept was a very unfavorable place to waste. There was no heat or wind to dry it up, and it may be taken as the very lowest per centage of loss. We have no doubt that, under other circumstances, the loss by saving six months may often reach so high as twenty per cent. These things should be considered by those who are liable to hold on for a chance of a rise.

Another consideration strikes here. People often say that they get short weight or measure. No doubt this is too often the case; but it is likely in some instances the difference is as much in shrinkage as morals.—Weekly Press.

THE COW'S INTELLIGENCE.

That cows have memory, language, signs, and the means of enjoying pleasant association, or combining for aggressive purposes, have been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Traveling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the dairy farms in the neighborhood of Farrara. Interspersed amongst much low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A heard of over one hundred was grazing homewards. The women took their positions with stool and pale close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which at first we thought were addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposa, and many other names which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer or some of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud, and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. We found the practice was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the openings just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country, turning from the fields take up their places in the sheds.—The Milk Journal.

WATER PROOF GLUE.

Immerse common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but still retains its form; then put it into common raw linseed oil, and apply a gentle heat, until it is completely dissolved by the oil. It is then used like ordinary glue. It dries very soon, and water has no effect on it.

A glue which will resist water to a considerable degree is made by dissolving common glue in skimmed milk. Fine levigated chalk added to the common solution of glue in water constitutes an addition which strengthens it, and renders it suitable for sign boards and other things which must stand the weather.

A glue that will hold against fire and water may be prepared by mixing a handful of quick lime with four ounces of linseed oil. Throughly levigate the mixture, boil it to a good thickness, and then spread it on tin plates in the shade; it will become exceedingly hard, but may be dissolved over a fire, like ordinary glue, and is then fit for use.

Where glue is to be exposed to the weather, common glue, protected by a coat of oil color, is superior to the above. If both are combined (that is, the waterproof glue and the paint) a much greater advantage may be obtained.—[American Rural Home.

TO CLEANSE FEATHER BEDS.

When feather beds become soiled or heavy, they may be made clean and light as follows: Rub them over with a stiff brush or broom, dipped in hot soap suds. When clean lay them on some clean boards, where the rain will fall on them. When throughly soaked; let them dry in a hot sun for six or seven successive days, shaking them each day. They should be covered over with a thick cloth during the night. If exposed to the night air, they will become damp and mildew. This way of washing the bed ticking and feathers, makes them very fresh and light, and is much easier than the old fashioned method of emptying the beds, while it answers quite as well.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARD.

New Retail Cattle Market.

On next Monday the long talked of retail cattle market will be opened up at the stock yards. The stalls, platforms, &c., are allcompleted, and the prospects are that a large business will be done. A great deal of opposition to the project has been manifested by the Allegheny butchers. There can be no well grounded objection to an experiment of this kind, as it is certain to subserve the interests of a large class of persons. The Superintendent, Mr. G. H. Allerton, states that upwards of six hundred loads of live stock arrive daily, which will afford a large supply from which to select "hogs and horned cattle."

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,
No 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s, 1881	117
United States 5-20s, 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	110⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Road	88¼
Central Pacific Railroad	110⅝
Cy. Pacifics	115⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

REMARKS—We have but few changes to note in prices to-day. The attentive reader of the markets will now observe that for some time they have been uniform, fluctuating but slightly. Pittsburgh dealers, unlike those of other cities, do not alter their figures upon any and every pretext, but are content to wait and see what a day or a week may bring forth. Flour and grain are held in ample supply, and prices are firm at quotations. Groceries are very active and dealers seem well pleased with the present and prospective state of the market. Bacon and provisions are quiet and steady. Butter and eggs are in plentiful supply and weak. The local markets were never more plentifully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	633
Cheese, bxs	45
Wheat, sks	980
Rye, sks	158
Butter, pkgs	38
Apples, bbls	26
Barley, sks	86
Oats, sks	1,092
Bacon, tcs	750
Corn	500

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand was entirely local. The leading houses report sales at the following: Shoulders, plain, 8@8¼c; sugar cured, 10c; canvassed, 10½c; sides, ribbed, 9¾@10c; clear do, 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; canvassed, 15c; sugar cured hams, plain, 14½c; canvassed, 15@15½c; dried beef, 13¼@13c for plain and canvassed. Lard—city rendered tierces, 11¾@12c; buckets and kegs, 12¾@13c per pound. Mess pork sold at $20 00 per barrel.

HAY—The market was firmer, but no advance has yet been established; we note sales at the wharf of baled at $14, 15@15 50 per ton; sales from wagon at $15, 18 & 19 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—In fair demand; store rates bran at $1 00@1 05; middlings, $1 05@1 80 per cwt.

POTATOES—The falling off in the receipts has improved the demand. We note sales of prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, sacked, at $1 15, by the car load. Sales of western at various prices.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 2½@2¾c per pound.

MAPLE SYRUP—Season drawing to a close; we note sales at 15@17c per gallon.

PEANUTS—In good demand at 9@9½c per pound.

APPLES—The market contains only a very light stock. The season is far advanced; we note small sales of choice lots at $5 50@5 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales at 70@75c per gallon.

BUTTER—Dullness was the ruling feature of the market, and the supply exceeds the demand. The rates ruling at present are the lowest that has ruled for a long time. We can report sales of prime fresh grass butter at 15@18@20c. Common grades are not saleable.

BROOM CORN—Market dull but unchanged; we note sales of red at 4@5c; green 5@6c per pound; hurl 7c.

BEANS—In good supply with sales at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

COTTON—In fair supply with sales to upholsterers at 12½c per pound; for spinning 14@14½c.

CHEESE—The market contains an exceedingly light supply with small sales reported at the following: New Ohio Goshen 13c; Factory 15c; Western Reserve 13@14c; old New York Goshen held at 18c per pound.

CORN MEAL—In ample supply with sales at 90c per bushel.

CANDLES—Are quoted at 12c for mould and 19c for star per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market a shade firmer with an upward tendency; as yet, however, there has been no advance; we note sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 21@21½c, and from store at the usual advance.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand is improving; we note sales at the following: Tomatoes $2 65@2 70; peaches $3 90 per dozen for 3 pound cans and $2 50 for 2 pound cans; Winslow's corn $2 75@3 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has undergone no quotable change; the rates were; apples, 4@6c as per quality and condition; Peaches, quarters, 10@10½c; mixed, 11@12c; halves, 13@14c, as per quality and condition.

EGGS—Prices have been more firm for some days; the supply keeps pace with the demand; we can report sales at 12@13c.

FEATHERS—The market appears bare, buyers being in excess of sellers; No. 1 live goose, 74@76c, first hands; store, 80c per pound; the receipts continue light.

FLOUR—The market was a little dull, buyers seemed shy and not disposed to operate beyond the actual wants of the local trade; the leading houses report sales at the following: Standard brands of western red wheat, $6 75@7 00; spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota, baker's flour, $7 12@7 25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Steady at $6 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active; prices have no quotable change. Wheat is in fair milling demand; some choice lots were disposed of at the following: red winter, $1 40@$1 45; white, $1 50@1 55 per bush; receipts light. Oats are held firmly, without any quotable change; sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store, 56@61c. Corn—market steady but unchanged; sales mixed car load lots in bulk, 80c; mixed shelled, 79c; prime yellow, 72@73c. Rye—There is not sufficient doing to establish quotations; $1 00@1 05 are the eastern prices. Barley dull as ever; spring, 80 to 85c; fall 90 to 95c.

MELONS—We note further sales of Kentucky at 10c per pound.

POULTRY—We can report liberal receipts of live chickens, with regular sales at 70 to 80c per pair.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday ruled firmer, at prices that were current the day previous. The sales, however, were light as buyers were not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded; sales were made during the forenoon at $4 35 on the Lower Creek; later in the day prices advanced 5 cents per barrel.

CRUDE.

The following were the asking prices: Spot, 11¼@11⅝c; May, 11¼@11¾c; seller's option all year, 11¾c; buyer's option all year, 12¼c; buyer's option all year, 11¼@11¾c6

SALES.

2,000 bbls on Lower Creek, s. o. 90 days	$4 35
2,000 bbls s. o. all year	11c

REFINED.

Market quiet; prices steady but unchanged; quotations: Spot, 24½c, May, 24¾c; June, first half, 24¾c; July, 25¼c; b. o. till July, 25c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls last half June	24½c
2,000 bbls last half July	25c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Market held firm. Crude 14@14¼c; refined, 24¼@24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Crude, 13¼c. Refined—spot, 23½c bid; last half May, 23½c; first half of June, 24¼c bid; last half June, 2-¼c bid, and July, 25c.

OIL CITY, May 10.—Market firm and quiet; Lower Creek buyers offer $5 45@4 47½c; sellers ask $4 50; Oil City, $4 70 to 4 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 9.—The *Herald's* production report for April, 13,308; increase in stock, 14,088.

TITUSVILLE, May 10.—The market opened with buyers offering from five to ten cents than at the close of the day previous, but sellers were firm and not offering to sell at less than the best figure of Monday. Towards the close a better feeling prevailed, and the market closed firm with $4 30 to 4 35 bid on the Lower Creek, and sellers at $4 40 on the Upper Creek; $4 10 to 4 13½c were bid in the morning without effecting any purchases; at the close $4 15 was bid for spot and from $4 17½ to 4 20 for regular, with sellers asking $4 25. We quote the following

SALES

2,500 bbls	Upper Creek, regular	$4 20
1,000 "	Upper Creek, spot	4 17½
2,000 "	Upper Creek, s. o.	4 35
1,500 "	Upper Creek, b. o. 1 to 6	4 25
2,000 "	Upper Creek, s. o. 1 to 6	4 40
500 "	Upper Creek, spot	4 35
500 "	Upper Creek	4 40
1,000 "	Oil City, n. g.	4 70

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Tobacco very active and prices higher; lugs $4 75@6; low to medium leaf $6 50@12; sales 255 hhds. Flour in limited demand; $6 25@6 50 asked for plain and choice extra family. Wheat in light supply and firm at $1 40@1 50 for choice qualities from store. Corn in good demand; shelled 64c sacked. Oats in fair demand; prime 63c sacked. Rye quiet and firm at $1 05 sacked from store. Provisions very firm, but demand light. Mess pork held at $18 in round lots. Bacon 7¼@8¼@9¼c. Hams: sugar-cured 15c; plain 14c.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, MONDAY, May 8, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle at the Union Stock Yards were 33 cars, or about 504 head. This number in addition to a few small lots from Washington county and East Liberty, making in all some 675 head, comprised the total number on sale this morning. This number did not exceed the number offered last week by more than 50 head, and drovers anticipated a brisk trade, as a great number of our butchers were absent from last week's market, attending the Peace Jubilee. But the market was not very brisk, cattle selling slowly, though, for fair prices. The quality on sale were mostly medium, or fair butcher stock, but few of the kinds called strictly prime, being here. The drovers to-day reported the market a fair one so far as prices were concerned, but all remarked the small number of cattle required to meet wants of the butcher. The run this week was not a heavy one, but by ten o'clock it was apparent that most of the butchers had purchased all the cattle they desired, and some tail ends were left in the different yards. These were closed out to different parties at figures a little lower than had ruled the market, and by noon everything was sold.

CATTLE SALES.

F. Krauss sold 26 head of Washington county cattle at prices from 4½ to 7c.

M. Kauffman sold 19 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6¾c to 7c.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 35 head still fed cattle for Guckenheimer & Bro. at prices from 6c to 7½c. Also, 54 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾c to 7¾c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 68 head Chicago cattle from 6¾c to 7¼c.

Peter Hartman sold 19 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6c to 7c.

E. Katz sold 23 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6¾c to 7¼c.

Keeler & Byer sold 36 head Chicago cattle from $6 62 to 7½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for C. P. Feiffer, 39 head of Missouri cattle at prices from 6¼ to 6¾c; 18 head of St. Louis cattle for George Hadden, at prices from 6½ to 7¼c; and 13 head of Ohio cattle for F. Schlitz, at prices from $6 15 to $6 90.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 40 head of Chicago cattle at $6 85@7 20.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 20 head of Chicago cattle at prices from 6¾ to 7¼c.

M. Varner sold 39 head of Chicago cattle at prices varying from 6 to 7c.

M. Krauss sold 50 head of Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7¼c.

Simon Kauffman sold 15 head of Washington county cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

S. Lowenstein sold 35 head of Chicago cattle from 6¼ to 6¾c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 82 Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7½c.

L. & J. Stamburg sold 39 head of cattle at prices from 6½ to 7½c.

Jacob Needy sold 38 head of cattle from Chicago at 6¾@7¼c.

N. Carr sold 27 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 6½ to 8c.

W. Wentz sold 18 head of Ohio cattle at prices from 6½ to 7¼c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was fully 750 head, or about 300 head more than last week. The quality was fair, and most of the sheep of the class required by butchers. The market was a fair one, sheep selling well and at prices ranging from 5 to 7c, with most at 6½c sold. We noticed a small lot of extra sheep, averaging 135 lbs, sold for $7 60. The following are the sales:

John Beller sold 22 head Butler county sheep (clipped), averaging 135 lbs, to Mr. Sulzner, for $7 60.

J. W. Unger sold 80 head of sheep from Canton, Ohio, from $4 00 to $7 00 per head.

Adam Eaton sold 64 head (wooled) from Lawrence county, averaging 85 lbs, from 4½ to 6½c; also, 44 head from Washington county (clipped), from 5 to 6¼c.

P. Schidmantel, 100 head sheep from Butler county, mixed, at prices from 4c to 6¼c; also, 9 head lambs sold by the head from $1 50 to $2 50.

J. Album, 74 head sheep and lambs from Lawrence county, sold the lambs at an average of $2 75 per head, and sheep at 5½c.

Peter Tesh bought 27 head prime sheep from Schidmantel at 7c per pound.

C. H. Moulton sold 78 sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 50.

HOGS.

Not many hogs selling to-day, most of the butchers having quit killing until next winter, and the demand is confined to a few pork butchers. Hogs may be quoted from 6c to 7c, and very dull.

FRESH COWS.

J. W. Unger sold 2 fresh cows from $48 to $65 per head.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 11, 1871.

It is rather too early in the season to give accurate quotations. The time, however, is now at hand when the wool growers of this and adjoining counties will be preparing their clips for the market. The stock of old wool has been generally cleaned out, and but little more remains unsold. It is yet too soon in the season to predict what will be the ruling prices for the coming clip. And just here we would urge on wool growers the importance of bestowing great care in preparing their wools for the market, especially in cleansing it from oil, grease, dirt, tags, &c., through proper washing and drying. The following are the nominal rates of the market:

Common fleece, per lb	38@42c.
Combing fleece, per lb	42@45c.
Fine fleece, per lb	43@45c.
Tub washed fleece, per lb	46@48c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Gold dull and steady at 111⅛@111¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings about $20,000,000. Exports to-day $286,553.

Governments opened steady, but in the afternoon declined from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The government bought $2,000,000 at an average of 111-17, or a trifle under par in gold. The decline in bonds was owing to a rumor that Secretary Boutwell had telegraphed the Assistant Treasurer here to accept $2,000,000 in bonds providing that amount was offered at par in gold or under.

The stock market has been rather dull all day, partly in consequence of the interruption to business from the change of quarters to the open Board, until the repairs to the old rooms are completed. Cliques are buying stock as the bears offer them down. The *Post* says the prevailing opinion among those most competent to judge, is that the present lull will be followed by another upward movement, during which the cliques hope to fully unload. The feature of the market has been Erie. New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, Ohio & Mississippi, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. Express stocks are lower on United States and American.

It is said to-day that the courts will take the Erie road from Gould, Fisk & Co.

Gold easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Tennessee and South Carolina bonds strong and active; others steady. National Bank notes being sold freely at a discount.

PRODUCE.

Flour firm, superfine Western and State, $5 65@5 85; common to good extra, $5 05@6 30; good to choice, $6 25@6 80, white Western extra $6 85@7 20; Ohio extras, $6 20@6 90; St. Louis $6 30@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky easier at 91@92½c. Wheat active, new spring $1 56@1 57; red and amber $1 57@1 61; sales, No. 2 Milwaukee for June $1 59; Canada $1 28. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady, Canada West $1 10. Malt quiet. Corn firm, yellow, 61c; mixed Western 78@79c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Western and Ohio, 64@66c. Leather weak at 25½ to 29c; Orinoco 27½. Wool quiet, extra Ohio, 55c; pulled 52c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm, Rio 16½c. Sugar firm, Cuba 10c.. Molasses firm, Cuba, 44c. Rice firm, 8¾@9¼. Crude petroleum 14cc; refined 24¼@24½. Pork dull and drooping; mess $17 00@17 25; prime pork 14½@15c; prime mess new $15 00@16 00 June; July $16 00@17 25. Beef dull; mess 10c@15c; extra 14@17c; hams 20@29c; prime mess 24@29c; India 25@29c. Cut meats steady; hams 11@13¼c; shoulders 6¾ to 7c; middles quiet; lard heavy; prime steam 10¾ to 11¼c; kettle dried 11¾c; July 11⅝ to 11¾c. Western butter 11 to 55c; State 25 to 20c. Cheese 7 to 14c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $6 10 to 6 35 for shipping. Wheat firm; new spring $1 57 to 1 58; red and amber $1 58 to 1 62. Corn dull. Pork steady at $17 00 for mess. Metals—Copper ingot 21¾c; iron, Scotch pig 33 to 36c; do. U. S. 32 to 36c; bar 17c; Russia sheet 11¾c gold; cut nails $6 75; clinch do. $6 25 to $6 75; horse shoes 19 to 31c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Flour active and advanced; family $6 40 to 6 65. Wheat—demand fair; advanced to $1 30@1 42. Corn steady at 57c. Rye firm at $1 00 to 1 03. Oats dull and unchanged; mixed 56 to 57c. Barley steady at $1 11 to 1 18. Groceries—demand good at full prices. Linseed oil dull and drooping at 96 to 98c. Lard oil dull and drooping at 90 to 93c. Eggs firm at 14c. Butter firm; fresh 14 to 27c. Cheese steady; factory 15c. Pork firm; sales at $17 75. Lard firm, but in light demand at 11c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 16½c; sides, 8¾ to 8¾c; generally held higher, which checks business. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7c; sides, 9¾ to 9¾c; generally held higher. Hogs dull and unchanged at $5 90 to $5 50. Whisky steady.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands held at 13⅜c.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Cotton quiet; low middling 14½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Cotton—supply and demand light; middling held at 13¾c.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Cotton firm; middling at 14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton active at 15@15½c.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—Cotton 14½c.

MOBILE, May 10.—Cotton firm at 14½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat—No 2 firmer and ¼@½c higher at $1 27¾@1 27⅞ cash and seller for May, closing firm at the outside price. This afternoon the market was strong and active at $1 29¼ cash. Corn—No 2 mixed active and firm and ¾c higher, closing at 55¾c cash. This afternoon the market was strong but unchanged. Oats—No 2 active and ¾c higher, closing at 48¾@48¾c. Rye—No 2 firm at 90c. Barley dull and nominal at 80@82c. Highwines steady at 87½c. Provisions dull and weaker. Mess pork $18 buyer for thirty days and $17 12½ seller for June. Lard quiet. Dry salted shoulders 6c; short rib 8c. Hogs fairly active at $4 40@5 05. Cattle unchanged at $4 75@7 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales of 2,500 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1 42; No. 2 $1 40. Corn ½c lower; spot 64½@c 2 cars to arrive next week at 64c. Oats scarce and firm; 67c offered, without sellers. Petroleum firm at $5 00; refined held at 22c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Flour steady; XX spring, $5 75 to 6 75. Wheat steady; No 1, $1 40½; No 2, $1 27½. Oats steady, No 2, 48½c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed, 60c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 88c. Barley steady; rejected, 62½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Bulk meats, clear ribbed sides, 9½c; shoulders, 6¾c; packed bacon, clear sides, 10½c; hams 12c; shoulders, 7½c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 75c. Flour $5 to 8.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 10.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Amber and Michigan, $1 41½ No. 2 red Wabash $1 38. Corn steady, high mixed 61c; low do 59½c; yellow 61½c; Michigan 60c. Oats steady, No 1, 57c; Michigan 55c. Lake freights quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Flour dull; Ohio and Indiana at $7@7 75. Wheat dull; red western $1 55@1 58. Rye scarce and firm at $1 18@1 20. Corn dull; mixed western 77@78c; yellow 74@75c. Oats firm at 63@65c. Whisky 93c.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated eight feet of water and falling. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

The tow boats have all departed. The present run of coal was the largest that ever was sent out on one rise.

The fine tow boat Comet and barges in charge of Capt. M. Hare, is announced for St. Louis and will have despatch. Capt. Hare is a favorite with shippers and deservedly so.

Yesterday was a beauty, and the atmosphere was was just cool enough to be bracing, but to the regret of our numerous coal merchants, the river was declining faster than they wished. Below we give about the last run of coal on the late rise, and the resume of the whole run:

Names of Boats.		No. Bush. Coal.
Wm. Stone	3 boats	100,000
	2 barges	
Coal Valley	12 barges	140,000
	1 fuel boat	
Storm	3 boats	85,000
	2 barges	
Venture	4 barges	45,000
	1 boat	
Collier	9 barges	100,000
		470,000
Previously reported		8,496,000
Total amount of coal run on late rise		8,966,000
Total amount of coke run on late rise		162,000

MARRIED:

EGLER—FRIEDLEY—At St. Michael's Church, Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, by Rev. Father Henry Egler, Mr. JOHN H. EGLER, of Birmingham, and Miss MARY P. FRIEDLEY, of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa.

REIGER—BECKFELD—On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, on Spring Hill, by the Rev. F. Schleit, M., CHARLES F. RIGER to Miss MAGGIE S. BECKFELD, both of Allegheny.

MCFALL—ALLERS—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Hoffhines, Mr. JOHN H. MCFALL to Miss CALLIE ALLERS, both of this city. No cards.

EMERSON—MCCANDLESS—On Thursday evening, May 4, 1871, by the Rev. W. H. Roberts, R. H. EMERSON and MARGARET D., daughter of Hon. Wilson McCandless.

DIED.

GRAY—On Monday morning, May 8, at 3:15, JANE, daughter of Alexander and Ann Gray, aged 17 years, 6 months and 5 days.

LARIMER—On Sunday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his residence, corner Corry and Robinson streets, Allegheny, HUGH LARIMER, in the 33d year of his age.

HOLTZMAN—On Sunday, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., MINNIE H. HOLTZMAN, only daughter of Henry and Mina Holtzman, aged 2 years and 2 months.

COOPER—On Monday morning, May 8th, EDWARD M., son of Marshall and Catharine Cooper, in the fourteenth year of his age.

BOLTON—On Sunday, May 7th, at 9½ o'clock P. M., WILLIAM FREDERICH, youngest son of Mrs. Matilda Bolton, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

DICK.—On Sunday, May 7th, 1871, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, a. m., Mrs. MARY DICK, mother of WM. J. DICK, aged 60 years.

LATIMER—On Monday, May 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., SADIE LATIMER.

SCANLON—On Tuesday, May 9th, at Mercy Hospital, Rev. JOHN O' G. SCANLON, pastor of Catholic Church at Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa., aged 33 years.

WALLACE—Thursday morning, May 4th, at 4:07 o'clock, JENNIE P., daughter of Samuel Wallace, in the 27th year of her age.

TAYLOR—On Tuesday the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, in the 80th year of her age.

JOHNS—May 9th, 6:25 P. M., at his residence on Forty-second street, LEONARD S. JOHNS in the 66th year of his age.

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York. "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL—The Sixth Annual Festival of the Wool Growers Association will be held on Thursday May 18th, at the house of Isaac Rankins, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on Washington avenue. Farmers are cordially invited to bring out their best stock. Liberal premiums will be awarded. All kinds of agricultural implements will be on exhibition.
J. D. SAUTER, Sec'y. JOHN ESPEY, Pres't.
mf12:4td-1tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1y w:8p

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c.,